THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
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Address THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

CITY ITEMS.

Prices are Exactly Right
At the Opera House Shoe Store.

Western University.
The next term will commence Monday, Sep 3 |aul7-15t

Go to Fleming's Drug Store,
No. 84 Market street, for the finest assortment of Flavoring Extracts in the city at lowest prices.

Pittsburgh Female College.
Fall Term will open September 4. Address Rev. I. C. Pershing.

Go to Fleming's Drug Store,
No. 84 Market street, for the best assortment of Pure wines for medicinal purposes.

Excelsior Institute
For Boys and Girls. Fourteenth session will commence Monday, September 3d. For particulars call at the Institute Rooms, Neville Hall, corner Liberty and Fourth streets.

Michael Fitzpatrick.
If Michael Fitzpatrick will call on N. W. Shafer, Esq. 105 Fifth street, he will hear of something to his advantage.

Go to Fleming's Drug Store,
No. 84 Market street, to get Pure North Carolina Tar, at the lowest prices.

Mason's Blacking,
At Thompson & Co's., at 10 and 80 cents per dozen. Call and see.

For Sale.
A beautiful piece of property, containing ten acres, a first rate mansion with 14 rooms, barn and carriage house, cistern, wash house, ice house, chicken house, summer house, hot or green house. This property is Kirk Lewis's estate, on Mount Washington, and the improvements could not be made at this time for less than $20,000, yet it is offered for $15,000, and four years to pay it. Inquire at 246 Penn street.

Matches,
At 82 25 per gross, at Thompson & Co's.

Iron—Phosphorus—Calisaya.
The three best known Tonics, skillfully and elegantly combined in an amber-colored cordial, beautifully transparent to the eye, pleasant to the taste, and acceptable to the stomach, in Caswell, Mack & Co.'s Ferro-Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya Bark. Each pint contains one ounce of Royal Calisay Bark, and each teaspoonful contains one grain of iron. Samples furnished free to the profession. Caswell, Mack & Co., sole manufacturers, New York. For sale at wholesale, in Pittsburgh, by R. E. Sellers & Co., at retail by all druggists.

Lead Combs,
At Thompson & Co's.

Saratoga, a Spring Water.
Our readers will notice an article in another column headed "Saratoga," an article which has partly earned the reputation of possessing the most medicinal properties than any other water known. We understand that a fresh supply has just arrived, and can be purchased by the bottle, single dozen or by the barrel at McClarran & McKenna's, Druggists, 85 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth street.

Western University.
This highly prosperous institution, corner of Ross and Diamond streets, will commence its next term September 3d. The Commercial Department will be under the care of a gentleman of experience, a thorough knowledge of book-keeping. Students in this department will be instructed in spelling, composition, penmanship, arithmetic, and such other branches as they may choose. The Stenographic English Department is recently had a room fitted up, which for convenience, elegance and suitableness in all respects, is unsurpassed. Students who desire it may join the classes in gymnastics or military drill. Students in the Scientific and Collegiate classes will be thoroughly taught. There are now ten Professors in this institution, extensive apparatus, a large cabinet, and two flourishing literary societies. T

Get Pure Blackberry Brandy
At McClarran & McKenna's Drug Store, 85 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth street.

J. D. Thompson's
Rheumatic Liniment, for Pains, a Certain Cure.

Worth Thinking About.
Yes, attending to. A person with diseased and achy teeth is a pest to herself and all with whom they are associated with. They cannot sleep at night; they are nervous and irritable during the day, in consequence of these pests; they give the victim pain in the head, ear and face, and quite often affect the lungs, sometimes the stomach. Thus they are induced to ask all kind of remedies to cure them of maladies in vain. These ills unbers of rest and comfort are often owed to remain in the mouth because the pain of xtraction is so much dreaded. All these ills can be vercome by going to Dr. C. Sill and M. E. Gillespie, 3 Penn street, and take the Laughing Gas for under ir treatment this agent is entirely harmless and ithout the slightest pain. Artificial teeth furnished the lowest rates, with entire satisfaction.

Go to Fleming's Drug Store,
No. 84 Market street, for your fine Toilet Soaps.

The Daily Commercial

LATE NEWS ITEMS.

The extensive machine shops and foundry of essrs. Blandy & Co., at Zanesville, Ohio, have en totally destroyed by fire. Loss $200,000.

A man named Charles Phillips, while employing on the tower of the Second Street Church, in altimore, a few days ago, fell headlong to the ound, a distance of seventy feet, and strange to relate, escaped death. His face, head and le were badly bruised, and he had several as broken.

A fire has been raging in the Virginia Dismal amp for a number of days past. At last accounts the flames were confined to the undergrowth.

aptain John S. Young, Chief of the New York detective force, has been again vindicated by the recent charge against his integrity.

A mad cow created great excitement on Third d Penn streets, Philadelphia, last Wednesday afternoon. She gored a horse, upset several men and boys, and was finally killed by ce police.

The "Pan Handle" Railroad Company has st established an office in Philadelphia at No. Chestnut street.

A Southerner named Wm. St. Martin, who as arrested in New York, a few days ago, arged with an attempt at pocket picking, es his arrest was illegal, and has brought an tion against the police authorities to look him to custody. St. Martin was discharged on the timony of several persons who vouched for s respectability.

The New York *Tribune's* Ottawa (C. W.) correspondent says that if the Fenians wait for o weeks longer, the Canadian Government ill be well prepared for defense, with 6,000 eech leaders in the hands of its forces.

The Missouri *Democrat* announces the death James D. Dales, Esq., in his sixty-third year, the city of St. Louis. He was a victim of the olera.

Watson, the man under sentence of death in ewport, Ky., for the murder of Captain A. P. nter, on the 11th of June last, has revealed s true name. It is Allen P. Eggleston. He as born in Brooklyn, New York.

A sporting man, named Isaac Treadway, has en arrested at St. Louis, as a confederate of illiam T. Thatcher in forging checks. He warded almost all the forged checks.

A "big" raft of lumber was brought from ublo to Detroit, Mich., on Wednesday night. he chains used in rafting weighed 20,000 pounds; ne occupied in making it run up seventy-two ars; length of raft 1,000 feet, and containing arly 800 M.

H. M. Cheever, Esq., a citizen of Detroit, has ceived to act as Secretary of a Committee of izens appointed to honor the *President of the ited States*, on his arrival in that city. Mr. eever says the Committee have already vioed their authority by seeking to make it movement subservient to party interests.

The experiment has just been made in the use peat for railway fuel near Boston. The result s not favorable. The consumption was 100 ounds per mile, while a proportion of soft coal uld do the same amount of work.

Mrs. S. Pettigru King, daughter of Judge Petigru, of South Carolina—ruined in circumstances by the rebellion—is giving dramatic readings in Brooklyn, N. Y.

Detroit, Mich., is to have a new City Hall, and e Common Council of the city has ordered o new baths to be built next Spring—one at ch end of the city.

Horse-racing is revived in Chicago. A milkman s been made the first victim of the season, to e tune of $270.

Fred. Barnholtzer, a master mason, fell headng a distance of eighty-five feet, from the unfinished Opera House building, at St. Paul, Minn., out six o'clock in the evening, on the 20th , and was severely injured, the frontal bone ing fractured near the center of his forehead, d a dangerous gash made.

The cholera visitation in St. Louis is substanlly over, scarcely a case occurring except in tain localities distant from the central secof the city, and the city business quarters are perently as healthy as they ever were.

hursday afternoon, during a picnic at Clinton Park, Toledo, of the Sabbath School of ospice Isle, about three miles below the city, arty consisting of five persons, B. Holman, eret Sherwood, aged about fifteen, Florence oles, Fanny Underwood and Georgiana ed, aged eleven, fourteen and fourteen reectively, crossed the river in a small boat, d while attempting to return to the island, boat swamped and all but young Holman re drowned.

The *Herald's* Richmond correspondent states ctively that the body of Colonel Pahlgren, General Kilpatrick's staff, who was killed and ied on Richmond in March, 1864, was never covered, but that the body given his friends s a fictitious one, painted off for some purse unknown.

Watson, the murderer of Captain Hunter, o was to have been hung at Newport, Kenky yesterday, has been respited till December.

A special from Ottawa, Canada, says: The ontent among the Canadian militia at their ndezvous by the Provincial Government is increasing. Nearly the whole force have expressed their dissatisfaction with the service. Ten thousand troops, it is reported, are awaiting requisitions in England for the colonies, and applications for obtaining a large supply of American breech loaders will be made, but of what kind it is not stated.

Washington dispatch says: General Sheridan reports to General Grant in regard to the New Orleans riot as follows: "I believe that at least nineteen of the casualties were perpetrated by the police and citizens, stabbing and shooting the heads of many who had been previously killed or wounded by policemen."

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

BY THE CABLE.

Ratifications of Peace Exchanged.

Effects of the Philadelphia Convention.

Advance in Price of Rebel Bonds.

Insurgents Fortifying in Canada.

United States Five-Twenties 73 3-4.

PEACE.

Conclusion of Treaties.

LONDON, August 29.—News from the Continent shows that the treaties are being speedily concluded, and that hostile troops are evacuating the countries they occupied.

The Treaty to be Fully Enforced.

PRAGUE, August 30.—The ratifications of the treaty of peace have been exchanged, and its provisions will now be fully enforced.

ENGLAND.

Effect of the Philadelphia Convention on Rebel Bonds.

LONDON, August 31.—Advices received here of the action of the Philadelphia Convention have had the effect to materially advance the price of rebel bonds.

Increase in Bulletin.

The weekly returns of the Bank of England show an increase of over one million pounds sterling in bullion.

Shipping Intelligence.

QUEENSTOWN, August 31.—The steamship Java, from New York, arrived to-day.

Troops for Canada.

LONDON, August 31.—In consequence of further representations made to the home government by the Canadian authorities, relative to further anticipated troubles on the part of the Fenians from the United States, the question of sending another cavalry regiment to Canada is under discussion, and a regiment of this arm will probably soon be dispatched from Liverpool for Quebec.

President Johnson Congratulated.

LONDON, Friday Evening, August 31.—The *Times* of to-day, in a lengthy editorial, congratulates President Johnson and the people of the United States on the recent actions and action of the Philadelphia Convention, detailed accounts of which were received by steamer yesterday.

PRUSSIA.

The Austro-Prussian Treaty.

BERLIN, August 29.—The text of the Austro-Prussian treaty, in all the chief points, is the same as the preliminaries.

Union of Saxony with Prussia.

An address from Leipsic has been sent to the Prussian Legislature in favor of the union of Saxony with Prussia.

Grand Banquet.

ST. PETERSBURG, Friday, August 31.—The Emperor Alexander has given a great banquet in honor of the Embassy from the United States, at which the prominent dignitaries of the Empire were present. The Emperor gave the toast, "the prosperity and consolidation of the United States."

AUSTRIA.

The Mexican Empress.

TRIESTE, August 29.—The Empress of Mexico was received at Vienna, by Prince Humbert, and officially at Padua, by King Victor Emanuel, his Generals, &c. She arrived at Miramar to-day and was received by the military and civil authorities.

Reception of General Menebrea.

VIENNA, August 29.—General Menebrea has been cordially received. Negotiations have been opened. Austria will not demand any compensation for the defense of Venetia. The peace policy is certain.

Prince Iturbide.

BRUSSELS, August 29.—Prince Iturbide, of Mexico, and Melvain are here.

The Emperor Retrenching.

VIENNA, Friday, August 31.—The Emperor Frances Joseph has, as a measure of economy, dismissed a large portion of his retinue.

RUSSIA.

Address of the Peasants to Secretary Fox.

MOSCOW, August 31—Assistant Secretary of the United States Navy, Mr. Fox, has been presented with an address by the peasants of Russia, expressive of their fraternal feeling towards the great American Republic.

BAVARIA.

The Treaty Approved.

MUNICH, Friday, August 31.—The Bavarian Chambers have formally approved of the treaty of peace concluded with Prussia by the Plenipotentiary of the King.

ISLE OF CANDIA.

The Insurgents Fortifying.

ATHENS, August 29.—The insurgents at Candia continue to fortify their positions. The families are emigrating to Greece. European ships are expected.

ITALY.

No Negotiations With Papal States.

FLORENCE, August 29.—The rumored negotiations between the Italian and Papal Governments are denied.

COMMERCIAL.

The London Money Market.

LONDON, August 31.—Consols opened at 89¼ for money. The opening prices for American securities were: United States 5-20s, 73½; Erie Railway, 46; Illinois Central, 79½.

LONDON, Friday, August 31.—There is no change to report in the money market, which continues easy. Consols closed at 89¼ for money.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

The market for American securities continues firm. The following are the closing quotations: United States 5-20's, 73½; Erie Railroad shares, 46; Illinois Central Shares, 80.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, August 31.—Cotton market dull; the sales of the week foot up 65,000 bales; Middling uplands quoted at the opening at 13½d.

LIVERPOOL, Friday evening, August 31.—The cotton market is without activity, but prices are steady; middling uplands are quoted at 13½d. The sales to-day were 10,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL, Friday evening, August 31.—The breadstuffs market is quiet and unchanged; Western mixed corn is quoted at 29s 3d.

LIVERPOOL, Friday evening, August 31.—The provision market is unchanged and dull. The tallow market is active and prices are steady.

TO EDITORS: The cable dispatch of this afternoon expressly states advance in rebel bonds, etc. Our Liverpool agent writes that he has to use utmost compression in choosing his words for the sake of economy, and it is possible that he has chosen this short method of saying the bonds of States lately in rebellion.

D. H. C.

HIGHLY INTERESTING.

NEW YORK, August 31.

ARRIVAL OF TREASURE.

The steamer Arizona brings $7,053,000 in treasure from California.

DISTILLERIES CLOSED.

In consequence of the stringent enforcement of the provisions of the revenue law, it is computed that one hundred and forty one distilleries reported in the city, ninety-one will be closed.

RETURN OF QUEEN EMMA.

The Hawaiian Queen Emma and suite arrived at the Brevoort House this morning. The Queen's tour was suddenly terminated by intelligence of the death of her mother, which reached her at Montreal by telegraph from San Francisco. Her departure for the Sandwich Islands will be immediate. She is not receiving visitors.

GUARD AT GOVERNOR WELL'S RESIDENCE, S. C.

A *Herald* special from New Orleans, dated August 31st, says: A strong guard of white soldiers now do duty night and day at the residence of Governor Wells, at his own urgent request.

ANOTHER DASTARDLY OUTRAGE.

Colored Camp Meeting Attacked.

FIRE-ARMS FREELY USED.

The Rallying Cry "New Orleans."

A Large Number Wounded.

BALTIMORE, August 31.—Last night an attack was made on the colored portion of the Camp Meeting held at Shipley Woods, three miles from Hanover Switch on the Washington road, by a band of armed desperadoes. Several negroes were badly beaten and wounded, and a white man named Milton Benson, while at prayer, was shot in the back of the head and mortally wounded, the ball coming out of his mouth. As far as can be ascertained, the following are the facts in this outrageous affair: A white camp meeting, attended by many ministers of the Methodist Episcopal Church of the North Baltimore District, of which Mr. Lanahan is Presiding Elder, was being held at the place before stated. The Rev. Messrs. Speake, Reid and other Ministers officiated at the white meeting, near which, under the auspices of the same, some colored people were holding camp exercise also. During yesterday afternoon a number of young men were noticed in the camp ground, having pistols in their possession. These were, so far as can be ascertained, residents of the surrounding neighborhood. No disturbance occurred during the day. About midnight whilst the colored people were conducting their religious exercises, they were suddenly set upon by a gang of men, making use of loud shouts of epithets and imprecations. The attack commenced with the beating of a negro while on his knees. The negroes at once rose up and a scene of wild and indescribable excitement ensued, the women screaming in terror. Shots were fired by the assailants, but in the dark few are supposed to have taken effect. The colored men rallied, and turned upon the assailants, and drove them off two or three times, whilst they were loud forward the white camp. Many colored people were wounded in clubs, and there were some flesh wounds from pistol shots. Some of the colored men had pistols, and used them freely upon their assailants, but with what result is not known. Finally the conflict ended through the persuasion of the white ministers and others, by the colored people leaving the ground and seeking their homes, leaving their camp to the desperadoes, who further gratified their unmanly spirit by piling the tents, the seats, benches, &c., including bundles and trunks of clothing, in a heap and setting fire to the pile, destroying all.

The white man shot as first mentioned was at prayer at the altar in the white camp, where Mr. Speake conducted the exercises, by whom the shot was fired is not known, but the friends of some of the ministers believe that it was fired by some of the white men who intended it for a prominent Methodist minister. How this may be is impossible to say. Others think it was simply a stray shot, which is very probable. Our informant says the white men certainly began the disturbance while the colored people were engaged in religious exercises. The assailants are reported to have used various rallying cries, among which was heard the expression, "How about New Orleans?" There are many exciting and doubtless more or less exaggerated stories circulating about the affair, but the above, as far as can be at present ascertained, seems to be authentic.

The Cotton Crop.

NEW ORLEANS, August 31.—The Mississippi Cotton Growers Association, in their reductions made from their report, and say they expect not over 250,000 bales in Mississippi, and not to exceed 1,200,000 bales throughout the country.

Adjournment of New York Senate.

ALBANY, August 31.—In the Senate to-day, the Tweddle stated that he understood that the testimony on the part of the respondent in the case of Senator Barnard was closed, and all in; therefore it was resolved to adjourn the case until the first Tuesday in January, and then the Senate adjourned *sine die*.

POLITICAL.

Pennsylvania.

The Republican Mass Meeting, to be held in Meadville on the 14th of September, will be addressed by a number of distinguished speakers, among whom are Gov. Curtin, Gen. Geary, Col. Hardin, Gov. Wm. Bross, Ill., Gov. Brownlow, Tennessee, Maj. Gen. Hinks, of Massachusetts, Col. McKee, of Kentucky, and others.

The Mass Union Convention at Erie, promises to be the grandest political demonstration that has ever taken place in the Northwestern part of our State. Delegations are expected from all parts of Western Pennsylvania and New York and Eastern Ohio. The Erie Band of Music will also take part in the demonstration. Col. McCreary, chairman of the Soldiers' Central Committee of Erie, invites the soldiers of Western Pennsylvania to unite with the soldiers of Erie on the occasion, extending his invitation as follows: "Gov. A.G. Curtin, the soldier's friend, who so often visited you on the battle field, in the hour of peril, and filled your hearts and you with his generous and patriotic words, will be present on the occasion and address the meeting. Let him have such a welcome as the 'Boys in Blue' were in the habit of giving him in the Old Keystone. Addresses will also be by those who fought and marched with you, and who still believe that the fruits of a nation's hard earned victories belong to the victors and not to the vanquished.

The delegates to the Philadelphia Loyalists' Convention are to be met at the depot on the hands of the Union League, the "Boys in Blue" and the Republican Invincibles.

What's in a name? The Democrats and Johnson men of Fayette county and adjacent portions of Maryland and West Virginia, have called a mass meeting to be held at "Shinbone Alley," on September 29th. Hon. Wm. Montgomery and General Foster are announced among the speakers.

Ex-Mayor Henry, of Philadelphia, has published the following card: "Will you have the kindness to state that all mention of my name in the papers as a representative from the Fourth Congressional District has been without my assent; that I have never contemplated the acceptance of any nomination thereto, and shall in no event be a candidate.

"This request is made because it affords opportunity has been afforded me to make known such determination, and to prevent misapprehension. Very respectfully,

ALEXANDER HENRY."

The Sheriff of Bedford county has refused to incorporate in his election proclamation the preamble and four sections of the act disfranchising deserters, whereupon the Union men of the county propose to prosecute him for misdemeanor in office. The following is the section of the act he has set at defiance:

"SECTION 5. That it shall be the duty of the Sheriffs in the several counties of this Commonwealth to insert in their proclamations of elections to be held, the first four sections of this act, with the preamble thereof; and upon conviction of any violation of the provisions of this section, any Sheriff shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor in office, and shall be punished in the manner as the fines imposed is limited by the second, third and fourth sections of this act are punishable."

The "Boys in Blue" of Lancaster county had a forelight procession on Wednesday night, which was assailed by the Clymer guerrillas with stones and other missiles.

Relative to the law disfranchising deserters, the Harrisburg *Telegraph* says: The guilty always tremble when brought to answer the law they have violated. This is the case and the condition now of the deserters and their upholders who left the army and navy, when their services were needed, and refused to put down rebellion. The law of Pennsylvania, as well as the law of the United States, is against the desertion of the army and navy by all sailors and soldiers who deserted from the army and navy. It is this law of the State which is to be put in force, which must be put in force by every election officer in the State, or such officer of election will be held responsible for a violation of their sworn duty! The Supreme Court has not decided that this law disfranchises Pennsylvania in unconstitutional. Pennsylvania has a right, as a State, to regulate the qualifications of her electors. She does this when she closes her ballot box to the black man—she can do it in the case of the deserter, who violated his oath in serving the flag of his country, and who forfeited his franchise. This law of the State of Pennsylvania, disfranchising deserters, must be published in connection with every Sheriff's election proclamation. The Sheriff who refuses to publish this law cannot plead ignorance. He neglects his sworn duty, as will the election officer who refuses to enforce the law.

Gen. Durbin Ward, formerly an active Republican, has been nominated by the Democrats and Johnsonians of the Third Ohio Congressional District, for Congress, against General Schenck. His defeat is assured.

As a single straw among ten thousand showing that the "situation is not accepted" at the South, and that there exists a determination to go on the same old road, is the non-acceptance of the doctrine that there is no treason or offense in secession and war upon the Government, take the following from a communication in the Nashville *Union and Dispatch*, a devoted Johnson paper:

"I am no traitor, no rebel, nor ever was. My State was never in rebellion so far from it, there has never been a rebel in Tennessee. The charge has been, and is slanderously false. Ten thousands, innocent as myself, have been made, in effect, to endure the crime, by accepting the terms the amnesty offered, this is only a greater aggravation, wreaching as it does, a confession of guilt where none existed. The people of Tennessee and all my rights were unconstitutionally and unlawfully invaded—and that, by the very power created for their protection.

The first joint discussion between Gen. W. Q. Gresham and Congressman Kerr, in the Second District of Indiana, came off on the 29th instant, at Leavenworth, in that State. Gen. Gresham opened the attack in a speech of an hour and a half, which quite staggered the latter's friends. Kerr replied and attempted to destroy the sympathy of the General's remarks by trying to prove that he was once a Know-Nothing. This the General admitted, but charged Kerr with being one of the "sons of liberty," and proved it by the evidence of one Horace Heffren. The latter testified that he was a member, reckless and irresponsible scoundrel." The cream of the whole thing lies in the fact that Heffren is now canvassing the district in favor of Kerr's re-election.

Hon. D. E. Williamson, the Union candidate for Attorney General of Indiana, has been compelled to abandon his appointments in that State on account of a domestic affliction, and the Hon. Mr. Truesdale has kindly volunteered to supply his place.

OIL INTELLIGENCE.

Interesting Letter from Horseneck.

Why Stock Companies Don't Pay.

State of Operations on the Creek.

Oil Discovery Near Monongahela City.

The Wealth of Monobgahela Valley.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

HORSENECK, August 16th, 1866.

The following note received from a large dealer in your city, gives me a text for another communication to your valuable paper:

PITTSBURGH, July 17, 1866.

O. P., Correspondent Pittsburgh Commercial at Horseneck, West Va.:— Why is it that no joint stock companies of your locality pay dividends?

For the benefit of your many readers, I shall endeavor to answer the above, as it is to be seen in this and almost every other oil locality. The fault is not in the territory, or lack of oil, but in the miserable management and poor hands employed. Men are put in charge of the property of companies, who either lack the honesty or capacity to manage a peanut stand in a city. A working capital is placed in their hands to "develop" with. Their first outlay is a suit of offices many miles from their works, several fast horses, and occasionally a "fast woman." The next step is to put in some friend as a "boss" at the works at four or five dollars per day. This man is to have charge of steam engines, blacksmith shop, tubing, valves, &c., and in all probability (as has never been inside of a machine shop in his life, or may be is a shoemaker, cooper or country carpenter. With this superior knowledge he employs such native helpas presents itself. To verify this I here state that we have only one practical machinist employed on the whole of Horseneck, and he by the Rawson Farm Company, of New York. The result of such help is that every boiler, with but one or two exceptions, have been burst, to repair breakages, which ought to be done by the engineers at their own forge, a trip must be made to Marietta, or Wheeling, or the local blacksmith is called upon. Thus the charges for repairs would make some shareholders a little astonished, but they don't know it. The engineer is frequently known to leave their post at night to join some debauching revelry, while their boilers are left to the mercies of a fireman, or strikers out of their tanks down the creek. What do you suppose of a company carrying out stock holders' money. What do they care? This is not an exceptional picture, but will answer for most. In fact, in less favorable localities in many instances, are not only worthless at the start, but while the boiler holds out, are frequently known to leave their post at night to join some debauching revelry, while their boilers are left to the mercies of a fireman

The Daily Commercial

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1866.

REPUBLICAN UNION NOMINEE FOR GOVERNOR:

JOHN W. GEARY.

CONGRESS—TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT:

JAMES B. MOORHEAD.

CONGRESS—TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT:

THOMAS WILLIAMS.

UNION COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

FOR SHERIFF:
SAMUEL B. CLULEY.

FOR CLERK OF QUARTER SESSIONS:
JOHN G. BROWN.

FOR CLERK OF ORPHANS' COURT:
ALEX. RILANDS.

FOR RECORDER:
HENRY SNIVELY.

FOR REGISTRAR:
JOSEPH H. GRAY.

FOR COMMISSIONER:
GEORGE HAMILTON.

FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR
JOHN F. DRAVO.

FOR ASSEMBLY:
SAMUEL CHADWICK,
R. A. COLVILLE,
GEORGE Y. McKEE,
GEORGE WILSON,
WILLIAM PETERS,
JOHN P. GLASS.

THE PROSPECT.

The question is sometimes put to us, what will be the effect of the Philadelphia Convention and the combinations growing out of it, in opposition to the Republican Union Party in Pennsylvania? We cannot say precisely what were the expectations of the supporters of the President and his policy, but if they expected any considerable number beyond those who were seduced by the offices to join them, we do not hesitate to say they are surely doomed to be disappointed. The Democratic party has quite generally been rallied to the support of the President, but outside of it the accessions have been so few, and the prospect is now so dim, the campaign goes on, is so decidedly small, that shrewd observers on both sides, if they speak their minds, will not differ as to the interrogatory. The truth is, the attempt to disintegrate the Republican Union party, has produced the opposite state of things—and we repeat, beyond the very limited number who seek office—offset probably by Democrats who, alarmed at the tendency of things, will at the polls oppose the President's policy—the Republican Union party in Pennsylvania stands to-day squarely on its feet, animated with a zeal and nerved by a resolution which nothing but the President's treachery and the perils consequent could arouse.

Although the President and the heads of the Departments have stalked into the political field with offers of patronage as free and abundant as the pardons bestowed on rebels as a general thing it is with difficulty that other than out-and-out Democrats can be found to take them. We believe we speak entirely within bounds when we say, the use of Federal patronage in Pennsylvania has materially aided the Republican Union party. Few will be disposed to dispute that in the distribution of offices the President has been victimized to a degree not paralleled since JOHN TYLER's time, and the influence of his patronage in behalf of the cause to which Mr. JOHNSON has lent himself will be about equal to the sum total of what TYLER secured with all the patronage at his command.

The truth is, the President and his friends have over-shot the mark. Instead of taking it with them, they have alarmed the country. The people desired quiet, concord and union, as of old; but they perceive so plainly that the worst of consequences must flow from the success of the President's ideas, and the party that has adopted them, that they are brought at once to their feet again, as men are by the sudden appearance of a great danger; and we assure our friends everywhere that with this feeling the campaign in Pennsylvania will be fought through, and the victory won by the Republican Union party.

OUR REVOLUTIONARY PRESIDENT.

The progress of a President of the United States through any portion of the land, has always been accompanied by a series of ovations. That of President JOHNSON is no exception in this respect, nor should it be. The only difference that has thus far distinguished Mr. JOHNSON's progress is the character of his speeches. In this he stands alone among traveling Presidents. And, although like history, and especially an old man's story he repeats himself, we read his addresses with attention. But we read his later utterances with very different emotions from those raised by the perusal of his speeches of former times. And we cannot but frequently feel, as we read, a deep regret that those gentlemen who performed the unparalled feat of imposing silence on a convention of professional politicians in Philadelphia, have not gently applied their magic power to the President in his present progress.

As a matter of taste, the President's itinerant party speaking, though in striking contrast to all precedent, may be, like other questions of taste, estimated differently by different persons, according to their views of the dignity of his official station. As a matter of policy, we cannot from our standpoint raise objection, since it is more likely to repel than to conciliate favor to the new party which he represents. To his sentiments, as connected with the peace and welfare of the country, we have very serious objections, and shall seriously state them to our readers, taking his speech at a New York dinner table as the basis of our remarks. This speech was not made to the mass of the people, but to 250 chosen guests, at a $25,000 dinner, and may be considered as a confidential family talk over the frugal repast.

The President assumes, to use the mildest possible term, an unbecoming attitude of *domination over Congress, and of hostility to it*—not to individual members of it whose speech has irritated his temper, but to Congress as a department of this republican government. And he ascribes to it principles, purposes and motives, of the existence of which there is not the slightest particle of evidence. Speaking of the verdict of the war, that States could not secede, he says:

"That was determined and settled by the Government of the United States, the Executive Department of it, but there is another department of your Government which has declared, by its official action, that notwithstanding the rebellion was suppressed for the purpose of preserving the Union of the States, it is not definitively the doctrine that no State has a right to secede, I say there is a department of your government which has practically assumed and declared, and up to the present time carried out, that the Government was dissolved, and the States were out of the Union."

In this passionate sentence, all the legislation of Congress during the war, which was the rule of EXECUTIVE action in suppressing the rebellion, is utterly ignored, and all the action of Congress since the rebellion was suppressed is palpably misrepresented, and the EXECUTIVE appears to be the whole of the Government. The EXECUTIVE has done everything in the past, and the EXECUTIVE is willing to do everything in the future, and the representative, the popular branch of the Government, is to have no will in anything—not even, although expressly so required in the Constitution, to judge of the qualifications of its own members.

The fact is, contrary to the PRESIDENT's assertion, that Congress has neither practically nor theoretically, at the present time, nor at any past time, either declared or assumed that the Government was dissolved or the States out of the Union. And the PRESIDENT knows all this just as well as we do. This is, we are aware, a strong assertion, but it is true. What act of Congress, what resolution, what single measure does he refer to in support of his naked and libelous statement? Not a single one.

But he says, "There are men in that body who, in violation of our great charter of liberty, deny their right to be represented." That is all—there are men in that body who do so and so, and speak so and so, and have nettled the Executive department, and therefore the unambitious and discriminating Executive commences a crusade against so troublesome an appendage to the Government as a free and independent Congress.

Words spoken in debate, if we remember the Constitution rightly, are exempt from accountability out of the house. But the President, "standing on the Constitution," as he rather ambiguously maintains, arraigns Congress, a "department of the Government," before the country for words spoken in debate by individual members of Congress. He does not take the stump against Mr. STEVENS, or Mr. SUMNER, or Mr. RAYMOND, we were going to say,—but against the whole concern, of both houses, and speaks of that whole "department," in some of his speeches, as "that element that opposes us," as hanging on the verge of the Government, as usurping power and authority. And such words, coming from the lips of the Executive, are significant and painfully suggestive in connection with sayings like these, "I have done my duty," "the Government has discharged its duty," I "challenge the whole Congress collectively, with the exception of those who stood by the Constitution, to come forward" and show any inconsistency in my conduct.

After all, we admit that Congress has greatly offended the President. It did not believe in his plan of restoration. It formed one of its own. It supposed the law making power belonged to Congress. It supposed the President subject to law as well as other officials, and Mr. JOHNSON as well as other Presidents. It has offended him by these opinions.

But even this is not the whole of the case. Some persons in Congress have fretted and maddened Mr. JOHNSON, and the President has actively taken up his quarrel. Between Mr. JOHNSON and those persons a scrambling fight of calling names has been going on for some time, to the mortification of all good citizens. If Mr. JOHNSON relishes that, let him go on as long as he pleases, but we object to the President's itinerant or home efforts to overthrow the representative department of the Government, or to reduce it to a mere tool of the Executive.

HIESTER CLYMER'S RECORD.

At the late CLYMER mass meeting at Reading, the Democratic-Johnson candidate, HIESTER CLYMER, while referring to his political course during the past six years, declared there was "not a line he would alter, or a particle he would blot out." Having thus frankly stated that he is prepared to stand or fall by that record, it is of interest just now to show up his course in the State Senate, that the public may know what they are called upon to indorse or denounce:

AGAINST ARMING THE STATE IN 1861.

On the 12th day of April, A. D. 1861, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of a bill for the arming of the State. This was the same day on which the rebel batteries opened their fire on Fort Sumter. On taking the vote on the section of the bill the yeas were 30; and the nays as follows, viz: Messrs. Blood, *Clymer*, Crawford, Mott, Schindel, and Welsh, 6. And upon every section the vote stood the same; and upon the final passage, Mr. CLYMER continued, with the small minority of 6, to vote against it. (See *Legislative Record* for 1861—pages 881-4-5 and 6.)

And on the 16th day of April, 1861, after the news of the attack upon Sumter had fired the Northern heart, and hundreds of thousands were rallying to the defense of our insulted flag, Mr. CLYMER united with his five disloyal colleagues in entering upon the journal of the Senate a solemn PROTEST AGAINST THE BILL FOR ARMING THE STATE. (See *Legislative Record* 1861, pages 902 and 3.)

AGAINST GIVING OUR SOLDIERS A VOTE.

On the 5th day of January, 1864, (see *Legislative Record*, page 8, of that year), Mr. JOHNSON moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the following amendment to the Constitution, viz:

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following **amendments be proposed to the Constitution of the Commonwealth in accordance with the provisions of the tenth article thereof:**

There shall be an additional section to the third article of the Constitution, to be designated as section four, as follows: Section 4. When-ever any of the qualified electors of this Commonwealth shall be in any actual military service under a requisition from the President of the United States, or by the authority of this Commonwealth, such electors may exercise the right of suffrage in all elections by the citizens, under such regulations as are or shall be prescribed by law, as fully as if they were present at their usual place of elections.

On the question, Will the Senate proceed to the consideration of the same? the yeas and nays were called, and HIESTER CLYMER, with his fifteen Democratic colleagues, VOTED NAY.

Later in the session, when a bill was presented to carry into effect the above constitutional amendment, Mr. CLYMER, on its final passage, not only spoke against it, but with twelve Democratic colleagues VOTED AGAINST IT. (See *Legislative Record*, 1864, page 509.)

AGAINST PUNISHING TREASON.

When a resolution was offered in the Senate, instructing our Congressmen to procure the enactment of laws defining and punishing treasonable offenses, not amounting to high treason, Mr. CLYMER SPOKE AND VOTED AGAINST IT. (See *Record*, 1863, pages 207 and 208.)

AGAINST PAYMENT OF BOUNTIES.

On the eve of the great invasion of the State, and but three months before the battle of Gettysburg, a bill to legalize the payment of bounties to soldiers in the several counties of the State was introduced in the Senate, when Mr. CLYMER VOTED AGAINST its final passage. (See *Record*, 1863, pages 809 and 811.

AGAINST INCREASING SOLDIERS' PAY.

On Friday, the 4th day of March, 1864, the following joint resolution was taken up for consideration (see page 276 of the *Legislative Record*, session of 1864), viz:

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That our representatives in Congress be requested to vote for, and use their influence for the passage of a law increasing the pay of private soldiers and non-commissioned officers in the army of the United States.

On the final passage of the bill,

The yeas and nays were required by Mr. BEARDSLEE and Mr. CLYMER, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—Messrs. Champneys, Connell, Dunlap, Fleming, Graham, Hoge, Householder, Johnson, Kinsey, Lowry, McCandless, Nelson, Ridgway, St. Clair, Turrell, Wilson, Worthington and Penney, *Speaker*—23.

NAYS—Messrs. BEARDSLEE, BUCHER, CLYMER, DONOVAN, GLATZ, HOPKINS, LAMBERTON, LONG, M'SHERRY, MAGOMERY, REILLY, SMITH, STARK, STEIN and WALLACE—9.

So the bill passed finally.

This is one of the votes which HIESTER CLYMER declared at Reading HE WOULD NOT, IF HE COULD, CHANGE!

Soldiers of Pennsylvania, remember the above facts as you approach the polls to cast your ballot on the 9th of October. In the above recited action of HIESTER CLYMER you have the proofs of the estimate in which you were held by one who now seeks that which he denied you in the field—your votes. Can any honorably discharged Pennsylvania soldier indorse HIESTER CLYMER's Senatorial record? Unquestionably not, without stultifying himself to such a degree as to raise doubts of his sanity. General GEARY's record is known to you. HIESTER CLYMER's is also before you. Which deserves your support? Let the ballot-box answer.

HON. JOHN COVODE AND THE WOOL-GROWERS' INTEREST.

It is well known to every wool grower in Western Pennsylvania, at least should be, that our great wool growing interest owes to Hon. JOHN COVODE, now the Union Republican Candidate for Congress in the Twenty-first District, more than to any other man out of Congress, for the protection it now enjoys against foreign wools. It has been truthfully remarked that had it not been for Mr. COVODE's labors in bringing about harmony of action between the wool growers and manufacturers of woolen goods, the protection of that staple would not have been achieved as it was. In order that the wool grow ers of the Twenty-first District may know what Mr. COVODE did for them, and that therefore he is entitled to their votes at the ensuing election, we give the following letter from a prominent wool grower of Washington county to a gentleman of Fayette county:

——, Washington Co., Pa., } August 16, 1866. }

DEAR SIR: Those engaged, like ourselves, in the wool growing business, ought always to remember what Hon. JOHN COVODE, the Union Republican candidate for Congress in your district, was the person that originated the policy that has resulted in giving us the special protection we now enjoy. Were it not for this protective policy, our business, as well known, almost wholly through the wisdom and diligence of Mr. COVODE, wool growing could not successfully be carried on. Before the passage of the articles, since the close of the war. The facts are as follows:

Mr. COVODE, who is himself both a wool grower and manufacturer, has been familiar with the difficulties which have existed for many years, as to adjusting the tariff so as to protect both the growing and manufacturing interests. He was elected President of the National Manufacturers' Association almost from its organization.

The Committee appointed by the Government to revise the Tariff and Internal Revenue laws, called upon the Association, and Mr. COVODE, who is properly the head of the wool growers' association in the United States, was invited to meet with the Manufacturers' Association at the St. Nicholas Hotel in New York, early last winter, for the purpose of consultation. Mr. COVODE, then and there, urged the propriety of the two interests agreeing upon a bill, as they understood the question better than members of Congress. A meeting was then proposed between the Manufacturers' Association and the different State Associations of wool growers. Pennsylvania being the leading Association and it became necessary to form one. Mr. COVODE and Judge WHITE, late of Indiana county, with others, were active in getting up the Pittsburgh Convention.

The representatives of the two interests then met at Syracuse, N. Y., for the purpose of harmonizing them, Mr. COVODE presiding over the committee representing the Manufacturers Association. And they afterwards met in New York city, where, after thoroughly examining the whole matter, they, in less than a week, agreed upon a bill which they furnished to the Revenue Commission, who approved it without change. This bill, on the recommendation of the Commission, was adopted without change by the Committee of Ways and Means, and passed by the House of Representatives. For want of time, however, it was postponed by the Senate till next December.

Mr. COVODE thereupon succeeded in getting the supplementary bill passed which gives the protection to wool growers, which has already effectually checked the importation of foreign wool.

Both organizations give Mr. COVODE the credit of having inaugurated the policy, which, if adhered to by the Government, will in less than five years double the production of wool in the United States. I do hope, therefore, that you and your neighbors, interested in this business, will lend all the aid you can to return COVODE, its greatest friend and champion, to the next Congress.

Yours truly, ———

THE ERIE MASS MEETING.

The grand Union Republican rally announced to take place at Erie, on Wednesday, September 12th, promises to excel any similar demonstration that has ever been made in Northwestern Pennsylvania. The committee of arrangements are actively engaged in perfecting the details. The Fenians of Erie and adjacent towns intend taking part in the demonstration, it is said, and will form an int resting feature of the grand procession. Among the speakers who have promised positively to be present, are GOV. A. G. CURTIN, Gen. JOHN W. GEARY, Col. JNO. W. FORNEY, and LOUIS A. HALL, of this State, and HON. WM. B. STOKES, of Tennessee, and Col. MCKEE, of Kentucky. Other speakers are also expected. The Northwestern counties are alive to the importance of the issue, and will roll up an increased majority for the Union ticket this fall.

THERE is a Washington rumor that no more removals of radicals from office will be made till after the election. The managers, it is said, have found out that the Administration is losing more than it gains by the removals, more especially that the business, in the hands of COWAN and others, has been wretchedly botched. The President is said to have learned so much thus early in his journey. He is improving, but there is a great deal more he can learn to his advantage. For our part, we prefer the removals should go on now.

Modern Navies.

The London *Times* continues its discussion of the present inefficient condition of the British navy, and presents facts which show that the late empress of the seas has not at her disposal for immediate service a single ship fit to encounter an iron-clad enemy, and that none are even in process of construction. An immense amount of money is spent, however, in keeping in repair the old-fashioned frigates and line-of-battle ships. The *Times* concludes its last article on the subject as follows:

"Happy the nation that had no navy ten years ago! That is what has sent the America so far ahead. Every sixpence of their expenditure has been upon vessels of real and immediate efficiency. Nine-tenths of the ships in their navy list have been built or bought since 1861, and are therefore serviceable in 1866. Nor is it only America which is in this fortunate position. Brazil spends upon her navy less than one million sterling, and yet Brazil has a little fleet of gunboats superior to anything we can show. She has actually thirty-two of these formidable vessels, all iron-built, all iron-plated, and all capable of steaming at a rate of at least ten knots an hour. The smallest armament carried by any one of these boats consists of four Whitworth guns, rifled, and throwing shot of one hundred and fifty pounds weight. Now, it has been seriously urged by persons of no mean authority that a squadron of small heavily armed gunboats capable of manœuvering together at great speed would be a match even for a fleet of frigates or line-of-battle ships, and in that case Brazil must we think be a companion between Brazil and England? We need not carry these remarks any further, but as we believe Sir JOHN PAKINGTON to be a most conscious and well meaning minister, we cannot but conclude that his visit to Portsmouth will impress him with the necessity of a radical and immediate change in our system of dockyard administration."

A Great Cheese Country.

The Cleveland *Herald* says: The extent of the cheese manufacture in our neighboring county, Geauga, is really surprising. The number of factories now in operation in that county is seventeen; the average number of cows to each factory six hundred, and the average yield of milk per cow from May to November about 350 gallons, producing one pound of cheese to each gallon of milk, or a total of 3,570,000 pounds of factory cheese. It is estimated that in addition to the above amount the dairies will produce 892,500 pounds, making the total manufacture for the county 4,462,500 pounds in a single season. In fact the dairy products of that small county reached about $1,000,000 in value last year.

Most of the cheese made at the factories through the warm months is known among dealers as the "Cheshire" style, which is pressed in a hoop fifteen inches in diameter, and ten inches high. This style weighs from 60 to 70 lbs each, and is designed for the European market. The cheese made earlier and later in the season is better adapted to the States, and is of a different size and form.

Almost of the factories the milk is received from the farmers and worked up into cheese for them at a stipulated price per pound, but Mr. J. J. Rathbun, of Harlem, who owns two factories, using the milk from 2,000 cows, purchases the milk from the farmers and works it up for himself.

American Securities Abroad.

The New York *Times* of Thursday says: "The dealings in this way in the Five-Twenties of 1865 have been quite liberal. We are reliably informed that near three million of dollars worth of the new bonds have been taken since Saturday for transmission to Europe, where it is anticipated they will be speedily given recognition as a security equal in every essential characteristic to the original issue, which bears only the same rate of interest in coin, and which has three years less to run to the maturity of the privilege and obligation of the Government to redeem. The latter is considered by very many home investment buyers as an important difference, operating to the disadvantage of the earliest of series of the Five-Twenties. Should the foreign inquiry for our bonds continue as large as the telegraphic, as well as mail advices, now pretty positively assure us it cannot possibly confine itself to any one class of the public stocks. The available supply of any one of the earlier issues of bonds and notes would be speedily used up by a demand running exclusively upon it."

THE HORRORS OF SWITZERLAND.—The Interlaken (Switzerland) correspondent of the Boston *Post* says concerning the hotels of that country: "In every locality they are almost invariably well managed, and I never in the course of numerous journeys in every direction met with a single instance of dishonesty or incivility. Often they are situated from 3,000 to 5,000 feet above the sea-level; frequently their supplies of bread, wood, meat and other necessaries of life must be brought ten miles or more over ice and rocky paths upon the backs of men. They are obliged to run all the risks of long spells of inclement weather when no guests resort to them, and they incur a large outlay for expenses which no one thinks of. Yet their charges are always moderate and but little more than those on lower ground. A breakfast of coffee, bread and butter and honey costs thirty cents in gold; dinner from forty to sixty cents, and tea the same as the breakfast. Dinner always consists of at least soup, three courses of meat, with a pudding and fruit, and fare is invariably good. For a room one pays thirty cents and twenty for the domestics. A candle is generally from ten to twenty cents. For two dollars in gold per day a tourist can live at the best Swiss hotel as long as he pleases, and if he will agree to stay a week or more, any landlord will accommodate him for a dollar and a half and often for less, and these prices never change; at least to my certain knowledge they are the same now that they were fifteen years ago."

NORTH CAROLINA has rejected her revised Constitution by a majority of nearly 2,000. The Newbern *Daily Times* of the 23d inst. says: "There is now no doubt but that the new constitution has been rejected, and that fact we consider bad enough without misrepresenting the cause of its defeat. We have heretofore based its rejection upon the ground of opposition to President Johnson's theory of reconstruction, and we now repeat that that is the true cause. In every county, so far as our knowledge extends, where the leading men of influence are truly and honestly supporters of Mr. Johnson's policy, ratification was carried by handsome majorities, while in those counties in which the class of our fellow-citizens load the Keith doctrine, that Mr. Johnson is a usurper and cannot call conventions, &c., to remodel and reassociate State governments, ratification was lost by large majorities. 'Let the truth be told, though the heavens fall.'"

CATTLE IN TEXAS.—There are now from 60,000 to 100,000 head of these Texas cattle pastured along the eastern and northeastern limits of the State, and destined for the markets of the cis-Mississippi. They are obtained where they are by the statutes of neighboring States, which forbid their being driven through them before the tenth of November; the reason being a disease called the Texas cattle fever, which proves fatal to native cattle in the months named. Estimated at only $10 per head, there is here a value of $1,000,000 in cattle already under way for the east. A late number of a paper published at Corpus Christi, Texas, says that there is a single stock raiser on the Nueces river who has drunks now over more than 50,000 head of cattle. They are sold there at about $5 per head. He could therefore sell off $250,000 worth of stock at this low rate, and still have enough milch cows left to supply the usual family demand.

MR. SEWARD'S VIEW OF THE MEXICAN QUESTION.—In New York somebody handed Mr. Seward a letter, which he opened and read. The Emperor Napoleon had extended the time for the withdrawal of the French troops from Mexico till January next, and asked him what he thought of it. Mr. Seward, as well known, almost wholly through the wisdom and diligence of Mr. Covode, wool growing could not successfully be carried on. Before the passage of the articles, since the close of the war. The facts are as follows:

Mr. Covode, who is himself both a wool grower and manufacturer, has been familiar with the difficulties which have existed for many years, as to adjusting the tariff so as to protect both the growing and manufacturing interests. He was elected President of the National Manufacturers' Association almost from its organization.

The Committee appointed by the Government to revise the Tariff and Internal Revenue laws, called upon the Association, and Mr. Covode, who is properly the head of the wool growers' association in the United States, was invited to meet with the Manufacturers' Association at the St. Nicholas Hotel in New York, early last winter, for the purpose of consultation. Mr. Covode, then and there, urged the propriety of the two interests agreeing upon a bill, as they understood the question better than members of Congress. A meeting was then proposed between the Manufacturers' Association and the different State Associations of wool growers. Pennsylvania being the leading Association and it became necessary to form one. Mr. Covode and Judge White, late of Indiana county, with others, were active in getting up the Pittsburgh Convention.

The representatives of the two interests then met at Syracuse, N. Y., for the purpose of harmonizing them, Mr. Covode presiding over the committee representing the Manufacturers Association. And they afterwards met in New York city, where, after thoroughly examining the whole matter, they, in less than a week, agreed upon a bill which they furnished to the Revenue Commission, who approved it without change. This bill, on the recommendation of the Commission, was adopted without change by the Committee of Ways and Means, and passed by the House of Representatives. For want of time, however, it was postponed by the Senate till next December.

Mr. Covode thereupon succeeded in getting the supplementary bill passed which gives the protection to wool growers, which has already effectually checked the importation of foreign wool.

Both organizations give Mr. Covode the credit of having inaugurated the policy, which, if adhered to by the Government, will in less than five years double the production of wool in the United States. I do hope, therefore, that you and your neighbors, interested in this business,

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

The total amount of deposits by the laboring classes in New England and New York, is as follows: New England, $115,977,000; New York, $115,472,000; New England depositors, 180,000; New England average, $219 00; New York average, $250 00.

Our exchanges contain several cases of the consignment of innocent babes to the mercies of an unfeeling world, laden with the heaviest entail of the unfortunate—imputations upon the legitimacy of their parentage. The latest cases, of course, from Chicago, where a little waif upon the ocean of life, a laughing wee sprite, whose innocent face and silvery laughter would awaken the latent emotions of a callous heart, was found at two o'clock in the morning by a straggling policeman. The little cherub's limbs were clothed in costly linen—unmistakable evidence that she is the fruit of an unhallowed union.

The Prussians have reduced their demands upon Austria from $30,000,000 to $15,000,000, which, when it is considered that the allies made France pay $140,000,000 in 1815, and remained in Paris until the uttermost farthing was rendered, is not a very heavy exaction; progress in everything, we hope.

A correspondent of the New York *World* writes from Tenby, in South Wales: "Rambling lately amid the solemn scenery of North Wales, in three separate places I met three distinct Yankees. And what were they seeking in the gorges of those barren mountains? Oil!"

England is *hors de combat*. A London correspondent writes that she is in no condition to help anybody. He says: "She cannot even replace the vessels returning from foreign stations. Her guns all burst, and her ships would all go to the bottom like the Ice d'Italia and the Affondatore, which has gone down in a gale at anchor. She was built on the Thames, and supposed to be a match for the whole Austrian navy.

Many officers and men in the Prussian cavalry recently fell victims to the terrible sword cuts, which, coming down upon the shoulder cut clean through the shoulder blade, and often down deep into the body—awful memorials of the strength of the iron cased Austrian horsemen.

Cold weather is coming, swarms of squirrels are passing through Michigan, southward bound, stripping the country of whatever serves them for food.

The Commissioner of Agriculture gives notice that he is now prepared to distribute to the agriculturists specimens of superior Mediterranean white wheat, which will be put up in quart packages, and delivered free upon receipt of application.

The total valuation of Providence, R. I., for the current year reaches $83,965,200, pretty equally divided between personal estate and real estate as follows: Real, $40,350,800; personal estate, $43,214,400. Increase over last year's estimate, $3,000,000.

The new Galt House at Louisville is being rapidly finished. It is said that Captain Miller, of the Burnett House, Cincinnati, is likely to be the lessee of the new Galt.

The London *News* says that Mr. Hawkshaw continues to be fully occupied with his investigations in the English channel, with a view to the selection of the site of the tunnel between England and France. These preliminary examinations will not be completed for some weeks yet, in the meantime he is inundated with all kinds of impracticable suggestions from all kinds of people. The most original idea, perhaps, is that proposed by one writer, of sinking an iron tube for the trains to pass through, the tube itself to be suspended by buoys in the channel.

The Frankfort, Kentucky, *Yeoman* announces that a mining company, with Gov. Bramlette at the head, has succeeded in developing a rich deposit of lead. The company is fully organized, and will soon erect their smelting furnace, and commence the production and sale of pig lead in quantities.

[—A dispatch from Memphis states that a firm of that city, on Thursday, struck a rich bed of nickel, which promises to yield large quantities of that ore. The same firm, a few days ago, discovered a lead mine, which yields fairly. The nickel bed is near Poolville, Tennessee, and the lead mine in Northern Mississippi.

The Chamber of Commerce of Marseilles has published an official report, which shows that the crop all over France this year will fall short fully one-fourth of an average crop. In consequence thereof, the commission and produce houses are making immense purchases of all kinds of corn and grain, especially as the war in Germany and Bohemia and Moravia has ruined and interrupted the usual German wheat harvest. Large arrivals from America are expected and anxiously looked for.

A suit has been instituted by Mr. A. Reynolds, of Sturgis, Michigan, against the Western Union Telegraph Company, for detaining a prepaid death message three days at the Saint Louis office. Mr. Reynolds claims that he called twice a day during the time for the message, at the Planter's House, to which it was addressed. Saturday, by the delay he was prevented from seeing his son either alive or dead. He fixes damages at $10,000.

PERSONAL.

—Miss Braddon is going to publish a magazine, and has engaged Charles Reade, Wilkie Reade, his nephew, Anthony Trollope, Whyte Melville, and George Augustus Sala to write for it.

—The Chinaman Pintagin, who left visit this country on a tour of observation, is not formally accredited to any power, but travels with a retinue of interpreters and lackeys, simply as an intelligent foreigner, to see what he can see. He will cross Asia, Europe, the Atlantic, the American Continent, and go home by San Francisco and the Pacific, and so like

"Observation, with extensive view,
Survey mankind from China to Peru."

—Everybody has been asking for De Sauty, since the Atlantic cable was successfully laid; he Sauty is coming to this country to satisfy their curiosity.

—Pio Nono has just signed the death warrant of the 466th victim to capital punishment since he has been guardian of the keys of heaven.

—The London correspondent of the Leeds *Mercury*, after alluding to a report that Disraeli is to become Lord Hughenden, and go to Paris in Lord Cowley's place, says: "Mr. Disraeli does not really understand finance. He has to get up the wants for the occasion, and looks to the Bank Governor for the time being for advice. Hence it is whispered that his colleagues would prefer seeing some one else—say, Sir Stafford Northcote—Chancellor of the Exchequer."

—Borussification is a new word, coined to fit the state of affairs in Germany. The ancient name of Prussia was Borussia, and the Germans, whom Prince Bismarck is at present engaged in absorbing into his empire, announce that they are being borussified, and call the process "borussification."

—The London *Gazette* says that Mrs. Sinker, Bellefontaine, gets $2,000,000 of the $3,000,000 which was bequeathed to the Church family, and of which Mrs. Walker, of Hartford, was supposed to be the only descendant in this country.

—Bowes R. McIlvaine, Esq., oldest son of the late Hon. Joseph McIlvaine, United States Senator from New Jersey, and brother of the Right Rev. C. P. McIlvaine, Bishop of Ohio, died in New York on the 27th inst., in his 73d year. He was a successful merchant in that city.

—The new Academy of Music now being erected in New York city, will have, among other improvements, some sly little private boxes, called Mezzanine parlors that can see everybody and not be seen. Wicked place, New York.

—Rumor says that the confiscation of Santa Anna's Mexican estates has not left him poor. He is reported to have ten millions of dollars in gold on deposit in Great Britain. Where did he get it and how did he get it?

Why Mr. Stanton Does not Leave the Cabinet.

The *Herald* correspondent says the reasons why Mr. Stanton does not leave the Cabinet grow out of the suit brought against him, the particulars of which are stated in the *Herald* letter as follows: Early in the summer of 1865 William T. Smithson, a banker of Washington, was arrested by the order of the War Department, charged with being in correspondence with the enemy and dealing in Confederate currency. He was thrown into the Old Capitol Prison, his family ejected from his house, his furniture carried away and appropriated by the police officers of the War Department, and other indignities offered to himself, his family and his property. Subsequently Mr. Smithson was tried before a military commission in Baltimore, convicted and sentenced to ten years imprisonment in the penitentiary at Auburn, N. Y. After serving out about a year of his term in the penitentiary, he was pardoned by President Johnson and set at liberty. A man now instituted proceedings against Mr. Stanton, and obtained judgment for damages because of these alleged irregular and unlawful proceedings, laying its damages at $9,000.

On the completion of the above proceedings the matter was brought before the Cabinet and duly discussed, when Mr. Stanton was directed to appear for and defend the Secretary of War. That officer is now engaged in preparing the answer to this declaration. He has detained Mr. W. G. Fendall, a young lawyer of this city, as attorney in the case. The prosecution is in the hands of Messrs. Hughes, Denver and Peck. The defense will mainly rely upon the act of Congress indemnifying certain officers of the Government for acts done in their official capacity for the suppression of the rebellion. The prosecution will contend that the constitutionality of this law, and to raise an important issue, up to the determination of which will depend the commencement or abandonment of hundreds of similar suits.

The government considers this a very important case, and will put forth every effort in Mr. Stanton's defense; and it has been considered that this defense can be better conducted with Mr. Stanton in his official position than otherwise. Hence his retention. The Attorney will be joined at the special term of the court, commencing on the first Tuesday in September.

TRADE IN NEW YORK.—The dry goods trade continues to exhibit increasing activity, and prices all around are said to be hardening. Prices of the heavier kinds of brown sheetings and shirtings have advanced a little. Prints are very brisk, and the stock is being rapidly reduced by large sales. All descriptions of foreign fabrics are in brisk request. The number of buyers from the country is increasing day to day—so that the fall trade may now be said to have set in in earnest.

A REMINDER.—In New York, on the occasion of the President's reception, among the various transparencies displayed on Broadway was one with the following sentence:

"Show me the man who makes war on the Government and fires on its vessels, and I will show you a traitor. If I were President—March, 1861, Andrew Johnson."

THE New Orleans *Tribune* has been revived This paper, which was suspended after the massacre, is owned and edited by wealthy colored natives of Louisiana. The Boston *Journal* says that the principal owner is Dr. C. L. Roudanez, a native of New Orleans, who received his education at the University of Paris. The paper is published in French and English, has its principal circulation among the colored population, and is entirely loyal.

ENGLISH ARMY CHOLERA ANTIDOTE.

English Army Cholera Antidote.

English Army Cholera Antidote.

Has been used with the most wonderful success for 15 years, by the Surgeons of the English Army stationed in India and other Aglatic possessions, and has received the indorsement of the most intelligent medical professors of all countries.

In Cholic, Diarrhœa, Cramps, Dysentery and Vomiting its action is remarkably prompt and efficient, free from any dangerous results so common in other preparations. Sold by

McCLARRAN & McKENNAN,
Druggists, 85 Market Street, corner Diamond,
aug14 Near Fifth Street.

PRIME INDIGO.

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For Dyting Purposes.
For Dying Purposes.
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That Cannot be Equalled for Quality or Price,
That Cannot be Equalled for Quality or Price.

At FLEMING'S Drug Store,
At FLEMING'S Drug Store,
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No. 81 Market st., cor. Diamond, near Fourth st.,
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THE "WHEELER & WILSON"
SEWING MACHINE
The most durable, at 27 FIFTH STREET.
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SEWING MACHINE
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THE BEST, At 27 FIFTH STREET.

THE "WHEELER & WILSON"
THE ONLY
Family Sewing Machine,
At 27 FIFTH STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.
WM. SUMNER & CO.

SCHOOL BOOKS. THE SATCHELETTE
JOHN P. HUNT & CO.,
59 Fifth Street, Masonic Hall.
Have now ready a full and complete stock of
SCHOOL BOOKS
AND
STATIONERY,
Which they offer at the very
Lowest Prices.
ALSO, THE
SATCHELETTE,
A new and useful article that every school boy and girl will want. Call and see it.
JOHN P. HUNT & CO.,
59 Fifth street.
(MASONIC HALL.) sept

WE DESIRE TO CALL ATTENTION to the Saratoga "A" Spring Water. The analysis shows it to contain a large per cent of medicinal mineral properties than the Congress, Kissingen, Vichy, or any other spring Water in the world, its tonic, diuretic, and cathartic properties are wonderful. It is unsurpassed in cases of dyspepsia, and is made use of daily by single bottle, dozen or case, at McCLARRAN & McKENNAN'S Drug Store, 85 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth street.

RELIGIOUS.

NOTICE.—THE FIRST BAPTIST Church will hold their regular services on the 3RD SABBATH MORNING, September 23, in Masonic Hall, at 10½ o'clock A. M. Preaching by Rev. Dr. BUCKBEE, of Nashville, Tenn.

JOSEPH KING, PASTOR OF THE Christian Church, Allegheny city, will preach in the First Baptist church, Pittsburgh, Masonic Hall, at 10½ A. M., TO-MORROW MORNING, September 2, 1866.

300 BAGS
Shot—All Sizes,
On hand and for sale by
WILLIAM C. LEE,
sept 1 No. 102 Second Street.

SCHOOL BOOKS.
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All the modern SCHOOL AND COLLEGE TEXT BOOKS for sale by
J. R. WELDIN & CO.,
101 Wood Street.

GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS.
J. H. JOHNSTON,
Maker and Dealer in
Fine Rifles and Shot Guns,
ARMY, NAVY and POCKET REVOLVERS, CAR BINES and MUSKETS. All kinds of
Ammunition and Gun Makers' Material
Military Companies furnished with arms at short notice. All kinds of repairing done in the best manner. SHOT GUNS FOR HIRE. Remember the place
Cor. Penn and Wayne Streets,
au8-ym PITTSBURGH, PA

FOR SALE—50 BBLS. PRIME JERSEY
Sweet Potatoes.
10 Bags Pea Nuts.
50 Boxes prime W. R. Cheese.
10 Half Bbls. Mackerel.
50 Bbls. Round Potatoes.
2,000 bushels No. 1 White Oats.
For sale by STURGEON BROS.,

The Daily Commercial

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

SEPTEMBER.

I.

Fair autumn month! the earliest of the three,
Which following sunrise with her livid train
Of sorrow's life, like a richly laden wain,
Comes bending in to reap the grain of harvest free
From many a field.

II.

Athwart the hazy sky the molten clouds
Lie loosely stretched in sinuous fold,
And flashing rays of sun, like bars of gold,
Shine slanting down in tree and shrub, low bowed
With promised yield.

III.

Upon the hills, like banners on the plain,
The ripening corn throws out its haunting leaves,
While in the meadow, waving, to the breeze,
Are countless hosts of golden headed grain,
And drooping leaves.

IV.

Oh, Heavenly Father! may life's summer hour
Wear on like these fair months with promise filled
And may its autumn, like September, yield
A glorious harvest, which the Garner's power
May bind in sheaves.

—*American Farmer.*

WHEAT.

Wheat, says the *American Farmer*, should be sowed from the 10th to the 20th September. Grass land which has been manured last year, and broken up this, will give the best yield. This plan has been adopted by many farmers with favorable results. Where this has not been done, put a good top dressing before seeding, and harrow it in well; then seed and harrow again. Two inches is the proper depth. By drilling the seed in, a larger yield will be obtained than by broadcast sowing.

MANURE.

Manure should be applied as a top-dressing to grass land this month. It will protect the roots and give an early growth in the Spring. Next Summer or Fall it can be plowed up for the wheat crop.

THRESHING.

Attend to threshing as soon as you have leisure. Let it be thoroughly cleansed ready for market. By having the work properly done, a better price will be obtained.

STONES.

Gather the stones from meadows, especially those which are to be mown next year. Stumps and all rubbish should be removed, so as to have a clean surface for the mower next season.

CORN FODDER.

Corn fodder when gathered, should be placed where it can have free ventilation, so as not to heat and become mouldy. It can easily be remedied by placing a few poles in the center to form a chimney. By this method, it will keep perfectly sweet and good.

FAIRS.

Fairs are now being held all over the country, and the farmer should avail himself of the opportunity to see and examine improved implements, and the stock of exhibitors, learning all he can for the benefit of himself and neighbors. The time will be well spent, and all should contribute something which will help to make the fairs still more interesting and attractive.

CATTLE.

Grain should be fed to all fattening cattle. Cows should have a good feed night and morning from the soiling patch. They will also relish the tops from beets, cabbages, &c., from the garden.

BUILDINGS.

Look at the barns and stables, and see that they are in proper repair before the storms of autumn come upon us. Let all cracks be stopped and all holes repaired.

SURFACE DRAINS.

Cut surface drains in all fields not underdrained, especially wheat fields, so that in the spring the melting snow and falling rain may have a free discharge. Even underdrained fields will be benefitted, as they often lie covered with water in the winter, when the ground under is frozen hard, so that the water cannot enetrate to the drains. By surface ditches this injurious water will be carried off early, and will thaw out much sooner and the wheat get an earlier start in the spring.

BEES.

The honey harvest is now past, although a mall quantity is obtained from fall flowers uring this month; consequently robbing will equently occur, unless some preventive is applied, and the most effectual is in partly closing e entrance, not allowing more than two or ree to pass at a time. All stocks that have not ow twenty to forty pounds of honey should e taken up. If the increase of the apiary is sired, unite two light stocks, giving them the oney from both. Place the comb containing e honey in the honey chamber, and the bees ill carry it below. Next spring put this nice omb in the top of your honey box, two inches art. This will increase the amount of surplus oney.

LEAVES.

Leaves should be gathered either for littering ables or for covering flower beds. If not wanted for either of these uses, put them on e manure heap. They are valuable and should ot be overlooked.

ROOT CROPS.

Root crops will be benefitted by thinning out six inches apart, and a free use of the hoe or ultivator in keeping down weeds.

A CHEAP SMOKE HOUSE.

A correspondent of an exchange gives the llowing as his plan for building a smoke ouse; "No farmer should be without a good oke house, and such a one he will be fired of and tolerably secure from thieves. Fifty ms can be smoked at one time in a smoke ouse seven by eight feet square. Mine is six seven, and is large enough for most omers. I first dug all the ground out low where the frost would reach, and led it up to the surface with small stones. this I laid my brick floor, in lime mortar. he walls are brick, eight inches thick, and ven feet high, with a door on one side two feet ide. The door should be made of wood and ed with sheet iron. For the top I put on ats, two by four set up edgewise, and eight d a half from centre to centre, covering with ick, and put on a layer or two of mortar. I lit a small chimney on the top in the centre, thing it over, and covering it with a shingle of in the usual way. An arch would be built the outside, with a small iron door to shut it ; similar to a stove door, with a hole from the ch through the wall of the smoke house, and iron grate over it. This arch is much more venient and better to put the fire in, than to ld the fire inside the smoke house, and the ter causes a draft through into the smoke use. Good corn cobs or hickory wood are the st materials for making smoke for hams. The st of such a smoke house as I have described about thirty dollars, but will vary in different alities.

PAYING IMPROVEMENTS.

A writer in the *Rural New Yorker* says: "I ald recall instances where farmers went ahead th improvements, without counting the cost, d it took the farms to pay for them. Imovements are a nice thing, if one has the ady cash to make them; if not, beware of the nptation. Only those should be made at first t will return the outlay again. Farming ould be conducted on business principles. If merchant is not able to own a store, he rents e. If a farmer has not money to erect new ildings, he had better get along with his old es. If a merchant invests money, he expects get it all back, and more too. If a farmer ys manure or Merino sheep, he should see t they are so used that they return the origil cost and a profit. If a farmer lays out money ditching, he should do it where two or three gs will pay it back with interest."

SOURCES OF FARM MANURE.

V. H. White, of South Windsor, Ct., writing the *Boston Cultivator*, on the resources a farmer has which he can convert into fertilizers for his d asks: "Does the reader make the most ils resources? Is there nothing left that can converted into fertilizing material? How is rith the hog pen? Is that supplied with good terial to absorb the liquid as well as the monia? A free supply will tend to keep the s clean and furnish a quantity of manure. n there is a privy, which is too frequently owed to waste its ammonia, instead of absorbits supplied to it. A tight vault, filled ich dry muck, plaster, loam, &c., may be indinced and mixed, will supply several loads ondrette, superior to what the market affords with little labor. The hen roost will supseveral barrels of good guano, the quality of ich there is no question, when home manufactured, by supply of dry loam, plaster, &c., h frequent overhaulings.

TO SAVE RENNETS.

he *Agricultural Review* says: Keep the calf n the cow about twelve hours before killing, re will then be but little curd, and what re is, take out carefully and throw away. not wash the inside of the rennets, but salt , and stretch on a crooked stick, and hang to dry in a moderately cool place. Rennets ear old are generally believed to make milder ese than those of less age. To prepare for , put one gallon of water, about milk warm, i a little salt, soak about ten days, rubbing ell a number of times while soaking to get the strength, then take out, salt and dry in for future use. Strain the liquor into a put in a little more salt than will dissolve, up in a bag, about half an ounce each of ves, cinnamon and sage, also a lemon cut in es, and drop into the liquor. Keep in a cool e, and add each time before dipping out enough rennet into the milk to have the d ready to cut up in thirty minutes after the k is set.

BEANS

hould be pulled as soon as ripe, thoroughly ed, and either shelled or threshed immedely. Where there is but a small quantity, it good way to whip them off on the inside of arrel. Limas will continue to bear until arded by a frost, when the green ones should icked and used.

BUDDING.

his is the season for budding. Many fruits propagated by budding, which may now be e, when the bark parts freely from the wood. cultivators of the garden should acquire simple and most useful art. Save stones of ange fruit and plant them in the ground at e, or preserve them in moist earth.

DESTROYING CANADA THISTLES.

correspondent of *The Western Rural* gives following method which he adopted: "Some s before I came to Michigan, I purchased sixty-seven acres adjoining my old farm. I te the purchase when the owner was harting his wheat; there were twenty acres or l in with wheat, and some nine loads of it as full of thistles that when it was pitched to the on and from the wagon to the machine ould bind. The same fall I plied over the and mixed in twelve bushels of slacked e to rot and kill the thistle seed. The next on I summer fallowed and cultivated and ed to wheat. The following season I harded a fine crop, and every thistle on the nty acres could have been bound in a single dle."

CURE FOR HEAVEY HORSES.

correspondent of the *Massachusetts Ploughman* having had a large experience with anals afflicted with the disease in question, ays with success, with a small amount of r, submits the following: First, procure (if have not one already) a head halter, and tie horse so that he cannot eat the bedding; for a few days but little food, and that wet, more than half the usual quantity, which ves the breathing; after which nutrious food is fed liberally with grain, and less and so long as you do, your horse will have the heaves. If he does, my best wishes to ry recovery, a dose of physic, (an ounce of dered aloes, will unload the bowels quick- I have owned several heavy horses, and treating them as stated above, I have ited neither they ever had the disease, but my accident, a large amount of hay had devoured, the distressed breathing and the action of the flanks re-assured the facts.

THE GARDEN.

bbage and Cauliflower—Among those plant, for winter use, there will be some more ford than the rest, which will mature, and ds to be used; otherwise they will be liable to e open.

ery will want earthing up about once in weeks.

cumbers can be cut for pickles until destroy- by frost.

ions—If frost is feared, cover larger ones straw or blankets.

ions—Potato onions may be set until the d of this month. Four to six inches, in rows ten inches apart, is the proper distance.

ench may be sown until the middle, for early greens. The prickly seeded is the variety to sow for winter.

Squashes—Those who have been so fortunate as to save any from the bugs, should cut them before severe frost, expose them to the sun until dry, and then store them in a dry, cool place.

Turnips—Should be hoed, and thinned, whether in rows or broadcast.

SMALL FRUITS.

Raspberry and blackberry plantations should be cleansed out, and old canes cut out, and new ones, save four or five of the largest, removed, and these that are left cut back.

Strawberries—May be set early in the month, with a fair prospect of becoming pretty well rooted before winter. Those transplanted in the spring, and last month, should be cleaned. If any one wishes to carry strawberry culture to the highest perfection—let him stop every runner after it has set one plant, and in the spring transplant that one plant into a new bed, well prepared. Such a course will improve the strawberry.

Grapes—Will begin to ripen this month. Let them hang upon the vine until fully ripe. The flavor of no fruit is so much improved by hanging until fully ripe as the grape—*American Farmer.*

SPECIAL NOTICE.

HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER

Renews the Hair.

HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER

Restores Gray Hair to its original color.

HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER

Prevents the hair from falling off.

HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER

Makes the hair soft and glossy.

HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER

Does not stain the skin.

HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER

Has proved itself the best preparation for the hair ever presented to the public.

For sale by all Druggists. Price $1 00.

R. P. HALL & CO., Nashua, N. H.,

Proprietors.

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AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC

LIBERTY, NEAR WOOD STREET.

FIRST NIGHT OF THE SEASON.

SATURDAY EVENING,

SEPTEMBER 1, 1866,

The Great Comedy of

London Assurance,

And the glorious Farce of

ROUGH DIAMOND.

The characters in these pieces will be supported by the

Ever introduced to the public

OF THIS CITY.

For full particulars, cast of characters, &c., &c., see small 2i the Programmes of the day.

CITY BILL POSTER.

JAMES THACKERY

No. 1 Johnson's Court, Diamond Alley, rear of Opera House.

Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous places in this city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to by leaving their orders at the "Commercial" office. I rent by the year the principal corners in the city and have exclusive use of the same. 1625-ly

H. OPPENHEIMER & CO,

Gents' Furnishing Goods, 83 Wood St.

SHIRTS,

DRAWERS,

GLOVES

SUSPENDERS,

HANDKERCHIEFS,

Scarfs, Ties, &c.

H. OPPENHEIMER & CO.,

83 WOOD STREET.

aug1

EDUCATIONAL.

MESSRS. NEWELL WILL RE-Open their SCHOOL at 267 Penn Street,

On Monday, 3d September.

Mr. N. may be seen daily on and after Monday 27th inst., from 9 o'clock A. M., till 12 M. aug25-td

BROWNSVILLE FEMALE SEMINARY.—A Select Boarding School for young Ladies and Misses. Will be opened on

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 3d, 1866.

References—Rt. Rev. J. B. Kerfoot, D. D., Bishop of the Diocese of Pittsburgh, and the Clergy of the Diocese. For circulars, apply to the Principal,

MISS C. E. SMYTH.

aul1-TW Brownsville, Fayette Co., Pa.

WASHINGTON AND JEFFERSON COLLEGE, Washington county Pennsylvania.—The Preparatory and Scientific Departments and Freshman Class are located at Washington, and the three remaining Classes of the College, proper, at Canonsburg.

THE FACULTY consists of

Rev. JONATHAN EDWARDS, D. D. LL. D. Pres't

Rev. JAMES BLACK, D. D., Vice President.

Rev. DAVID H. RIDDLE, D. D., LL. D.

SAMUEL JONES, A. M.

ALONZO LINN, A. M.

JAMES KIRKWOOD, LL. D.

GEORGE E. VOSE, A. B.

Rev. REMLEY FERRIER, A. M.

E. H. TWINING, A. M.

The next session will open on WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 19th. It is of great importance that s dents attend from the very beginning of the Term. All arrangements for Board, Rooms, &c., and the settlement of College bills, should be attended to in advance. College exercises will begin promptly on the day appointed.

Tuition to those not on Scholarships, $60 per term. Board and Room from $1 00 to $5 00 per week.

For further information, address the President at Canonsburg or the Vice President at Washington.

aug28-td

PENNSYLVANIA

MILITARY ACADEMY,

CHESTER, DELAWARE CO., PA.

The next session of this Academy commences THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 6th, 1866. Advantages of the highest character are afforded for the education of a thorough English, Commercial, Scientific and Classical education. The Buildings in extent and appearance, and in beauty and healthfulness of location are unsurpassed by any school buildings in the country. Cadets of correct deportment, study in their private rooms. Circulars containing further information can be obtained of the following patrons of the Academy in Pittsburgh: Col. David Campbell, Messrs. Isaac Jones, Jas. Marshall, W. Phillips Thompson, Walter Bryant, George Bingham, Robert Dickey, J. S. Willock, Francis Semple, Dr. Wm. Wilson, James W. Riddle, Joseph McKnight, Samuel McKee and Aaron Brawdy, or of

Col. THEO. HYATT,

aug4-1m President of the Penn'a. Mil. Academy.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA

MILITARY ACADEMY,

AT

Evergreen Hamlet,

NEAR PITTSBURGH.

Will begin its First Session

On the 11th September Next.

Circulars with full particulars, regulations, terms, &c., will be sent on application to

T. F. LEHMANN, A. M.,

Late Colonel 103d Penna. Vols.

Box 493, Allegheny City, Pa., or Wm. A. SHINN, No. 120 Fourth street. aug11-tf

MT. AUBURN

YOUNG LADIES'

INSTITUTE.

This School has just concluded its Tenth year. Its history has been one of prosperity and growth from the commencement. The last two years the daily average attendance has been more than two hundred, and many have been refused admittance for want of accommodation.

A New Building

is now under contract, to be ready for occupancy at the opening of the Fall Session in September, and it is hoped that hereafter all can be received as pupils who enjoy.

The Library, Apparatus and Cabinet are receiving yearly valuable additions; and the purpose is kept steadily in view to furnish every facility for a thorough course of instruction.

The faculty consists of four male and eleven female teachers; all experienced instructors in their several departments.

The School is fully graded from the Preparatory department, through the entire course of Academical and Classical studies.

For particulars and catalogues, address

I. H. WHITE,

25 West Fourth Street, Cincinnati.

aug14 sep2

AMUSEMENTS.

TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES.

W. C. SEMYTHE.....Sole Lessee.

FRED. AIMS.....Manager.

A tremendous bill for SATURDAY NIGHT. Last time of the screaming burlesque called

HO-CA-HON-TAS.

Singing—Dancing—Negrolsms—Ballets, &c.

Concluding with the roaring farce entitled

THE SKELETON ACCUSER.

POSTPONEMENT

THE GRAND NATIONAL

CONCERT,

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE

Soldiers' and Sailors'

NATIONAL ORPHANS' HOME FUND,

Under the Auspices of the

Soldiers' and Sailors' Union,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

At Grover's Theater,

SPECIAL NOTICE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 2, 1866.

A large number of the Tickets remaining unsold it will be necessary to postpone the drawing until

Thursday, October 11th, '66,

At which time it will positively occur.

The many swindling schemes that have been presented to the public during the past few months, somewhat delayed our sales; but we were able to satisfy the people throughout the country, that this enterprise was genuine, and solely for charitable purposes. The Directors are confident of the sale of every ticket, and have allotted sufficient time to guarantee the sales without any further postponement.

$300,000 Tickets will be sold at $1 each—75,000 Presents awarded, valued at $250,000! $25,000 of the Profits to be given to the Soldier's and Sailors' National Orphan Home Fund, $2,500 to the Washington Male and Female Orphan Asylum, the balance, after deducting expenses, to be paid to the Treasurer of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Union, of Washington, D. C.

List of Presents to be Awarded.

	between M and N	5,000
1	Two-story brick residence, 10th St., between M and N	5,000
2	Fine city Lots on 7th St., north	4,000
1	Splendid Carriage, Horses and Harness complete	4,000
1	Splendid Diamond Ring	2,000
1	Set Diamonds complete, (Pin, Ear Rings and Rings)	1,000
1	Grand Piano, (Steinway's)	1,000
1	Solid Silver Tea Set	1,000
10	Grand Pianos, $600 each	6,000
10	do $500 each	5,000
100	Gents' Gold Watches, $200 each	20,000
50	Ladies' do $125 each	6,250
5	Grand Melodeons, $500 each	1,000
50	Amer. Gold Watches, $75 each	3,750
75	Hunt'g do do $40 each	3,000
50	Diamond Rings, $60 to $200 each	2,500
25	Diamond Pins, $90	2,250
40	Sewing Machines, $100 each	4,000
20	do do $75 each	1,500
20	Silverplated Tea Sets, $75 each	1,500
50	Silver Casters, $25 each	1,250
5,000	Clocks, Albums, Jewelry, &c., $5 to $50 each	27,000
10,000	Tea & table spoons, &c., $2 to $5 each	25,000
10,000	Gold pens, sleeve buttons, $1 to $5 each	25,000
40,453	Books, cutlery, engrav's, $1 to $10 e'ch	59,000
	Total	$255,000

The awards will be made after the Concert, on the stage of the theater, where three thousand persons can conveniently witness the same, which is a sufficience to unpermitted the same.

Printed lists of awards will be published and supplied to agents and ticket-holders. Parties having tickets will please call after the awards are made, and if their numbers appear in the list, they will forward the same to Grover's Theater. Full directions as to the shipping of goods or deeds for the property. Tickets for sale at all the principal Hotels, Book and Music Stores in the city, and at the Headquarters, in the Mammoth Fair Building for the benefit of the Soldiers' and Sailors' National Orphan Home Fund, corner of Seventh street and Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, D. C.

The Directors appeal to the liberality of the people to give this enterprise their cheerful support, and thus assist in relieving the wants of the Orphans of our fallen comrades.

MANAGING DIRECTORS.

MAJ. H. A. HALL, Pres't Soldiers and Sailors' Union.

Col. CHAS. E. CAPEHART, Mar. H. A. BURNHAM

WILLIAMS & MORSE,

Treasurer, J. R. HUTCHISON, Cashier National Bank of the Metropolis.

All persons favorably disposed are requested to act as agents, but no commissions will be allowed.

Money should in all cases be sent by Post Office Order, Draft, Express, or Registered Letters.

In every case send the name and Post Office address County and State of each separate subscriber, and enclose stamp. All orders for tickets must be addressed to

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REFER, BY PERMISSION, TO

Maj. Gen. Winfield S. Hancock, U. S. A.; Gen. Robt. C. Schenck, M. C. Ohio; Gen. Hiram Berdan, M. C. Wisconsin; Gen. John H. Ketchum, M. C. N. Y.; Gen. James G. Blunt, Kansas; Gen. J. N. Bedford, Ohio; Gen. D. C. McCallum, D. C.; Gen. O. V. Dayton, N. Y. Hon. Thos. W. Ferry, M. C. Michigan; Hon. George Lawrence, M. C. Pennsylvania; Hon. D. C. Enos, M. C. Ohio; Hon. Chas. Denison, Commissioner of Patents, D. C.; Maj. J. E. Doughty, N. Y.; Hon. Richard Walsh, Dayton, Ohio; Washington, D. C.; Hon. Wm. Higby, M. C., Penn; Hon. Kellan V. Whaley, M. C. W. Va.; Hon. Thos. D. Ingersoll, M. C., Ohio; Hon. John C. Deming, M. C. Conn.; Hon. A. H. Ladin, M. C. N. Y.; Hon. Leonard Myers, M. C. Penn; Hon. Wm. Lawrence, M. C. Ohio; Hon. Wm. Williams, M. C., Ind.; Hon. Stephen F. Wilson, M. C. Penn.; Hon. J. H. Ortinsel, M. C., Iowa; Maj. G. M. Van Buren, U. S. A.

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And at McCLELLAND'S Auction Room.

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In Allegheny City, at JAS. T. SAMPLE'S News Depot.

In Birmingham, at LEATHEAD'S News Depot.

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aug3

TO CONTRACTORS.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R.R

Letting to Oil City,

OFFICE OF THE ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R. CO.,

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 28, 1866.

TO CONTRACTORS—

Railway Letting.

The Allegheny Valley Railroad Company will receive proposals at their office on Fifth street, in the city of Pittsburgh, up to 6 o'clock P. M., of Tuesday, September 25th, for the graduation, Masonry, Ballasting and Ties required on about forty-five miles sections of road extending northward from Brady's Bend.

Maps, profiles, plans and specifications of the work will be ready for exhibition by the 10th of September next.

The line is marked on the ground sufficient for examination by contractors, though not yet completely run in.

Any further information in regard to the work can be had on application in person, or by letter, to the subscriber.

F. WRIGHT, Chief Eng.

HOMINY.

10 bbls. prime Pearl Hominy, just received and fo sale by JNO. B. CANFIELD & SON, aug6 141 and 143 First street.

POT ASH—10 CASKS PRIME POT ASH in store and for sale by JNO. B. CANFIELD & SON, aug2

MACRUM & CARLISLE'S

Trimming Store, 19 Fifth Street.

MACRUM & CARLISLE,

19 FIFTH STREET,

Have just received a splendid lot of

CLUNY AND MALTESE COLLARS

HAMBURG FLOUNCINGS,

PUFFED MUSLINS, MARSEILLES

MOROCCO TRAVELING BAGS,

FINE FANS, NECKLACES,

NEW STYLES FANCY JEWELRY.

Just received a full line of

ALEXANDRE'S,

Courvoisier's and Jouvin's

KID GLOVES.

The "Star" Shirt---All Sizes.

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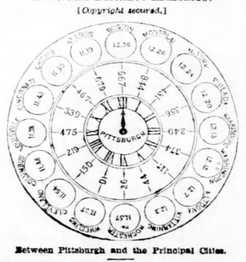

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We are enabled now to do work on Chronometer, Duplex or Patent Lever Watches in a satisfactory manner to our Customers. All fine watches closely regulated by our

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81 WOOD STREET,

Has just received from New York auctions full lines of

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Which are offered at prices to meet the times.

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FUR AND WOOL HATS,

IN FULL STOCK, CHEAP.

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Stock and Real Estate Broker.

FOR SALE.

46 ACRES OF LAND,

Only 2 miles from the city, on the Noblestown Plank Road, within half a mile of a station of Pennsylvania and Steubenville Railroad, the land is beautifully situated and of unusual fertility, and for beauty of scenery cannot be surpassed in Allegheny county. The formation of the hills is such that for any conceivable division into lots, each would have the advantage of the scenery.

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FOR SALE—AN INTEREST IN A MANUFACTURING BUSINESS.

In full operation and paying well.

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aug3 No. 102 Fourth street.

FOR SALE—

That desirable lot, No. 291, on North avenue, Allegheny city, having a front of 40 feet on the avenue by 80 feet deep; on which is erected a NEW BRICK DWELLING containing 8 rooms with finished attic. Hot and cold water and gas fixtures. House in complete repair.

JOHN D. BAILEY,

Stock and Real Estate Broker, No. 102 Fourth street. aug3

FOR SALE—Dwelling House and STORE ROOM. That desirable lot, No. 32 Fourth street, between Market and Ferry streets, having a front of 26 feet on Fourth street by 84 feet deep, on which is a substantial THREE-STORY BRICK BUILDING, with finished first floor counting Hall, and a large first-class Store room. The Second and Third stories are now occupied, and will be arranged for a dwelling of six rooms with finished Attic. The Store is now occupied by Mr. Smith. Rent $600 per annum. Possession of the Dwelling can be had at once.

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WAR DEPARTMENT,
SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D.C., August 14th, 1866.

AN ARMY MEDICAL BOARD is convened, to meet in Philadelphia, Pa., on the 20th of September next, for the examination of candidates for admission into the Medical Staff of the United States Army.

Applicants must be over 21 years of age and physically sound.

Applications for an invitation to appear before the Board should be addressed to the Surgeon General, U. S. A., and must state the full name, residence, and date and place of birth of the candidate. Testimonials to character and qualifications must be furnished. If the applicant has been in the service during the war, the fact should be stated, together with his former rank, the date and place of his muster, and testimonials from the officers with whom he has served should also be furnished.

No allowance is made for the expenses of persons undergoing the examination, nor is any appointment prejudicial to appointment.

There are at present thirty vacancies in the Medical Staff, forty-six of which are original, being created by the Act of Congress, approved July 28th, 1866.

JOS. K. BARNES,

aul4-eodtol5 Surgeon General, U. S. A.

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MILLER & RICKETSON,
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This excellent VINEGAR, from its concentrated quality and pure ingredients, is without a rival in the world, and as well suited for preserving and medical purposes as to ordinary family use.

☞ Once known it must supplant all other Vinegars. Sole Depot in the U. S. with

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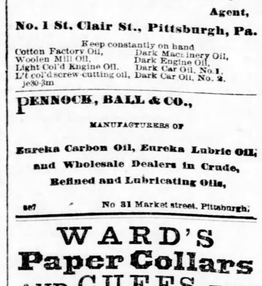

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PERIODICALS, STATIONERY, &c.

Penknives manufactured by the Pittsburgh Cutlery Co., Rochester Pa.,

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Isaac Trescott & Son,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in all kinds of

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to order, which they will warrant to give satisfaction in every respect. Orders may be left at their store, No. 79 Wood street, or at their Printing House and Book Bindery, No. 96 Fourth street, Pittsburgh. no30

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Of all sizes the market requires, and can afford unusual facilities to customers. Cash paid for all kinds of paper stock.

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The attention of Manufacturers and others using steam boilers is directed to this practical and reliable apparatus for removing and preventing the trouble-some, expensive and calcareous formation known as scale.

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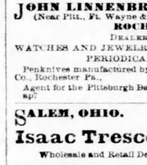
Such as Barometers, Thermometers, (double scale for Brewers), Hydrometer, for Crude and Refined oil, Lactometers, Vinegar, Asiley, &c., &c. Orders solicited and prompt attention paid to filling them. jy28-1m



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OR THE EGGS OF PHARAOH'S SERPENTS.

A new and curious chemical toy. For sale by Chas. H. Super, Druggist, corner Penn and St. Clair streets, Pittsburgh, Pa., sole agent for Westmoreland, Washington, Fayette, Allegheny, Greene, Beaver and Venango counties. Also, for sale by McClarran & McKennan. de18

50 BBLS. PRIME WHITE BEANS.

200 CASES CANNED PEACHES,

In Store, and for sale by

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Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, and Saddle Horses for hire. Horses kept at Livery.

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NEW YORK REGULATIONS.

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Base Balls, the best in the market.

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CURTIS & HARVEY'S Celebrated English Diamond Grain

GUNPOWDER,

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Lebius Whitner, Banker, Pottsville, Pa.,

and others. See circulars.

Reasons why you should insure in this Company is—

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' CONVENTION.

Meeting of the Resident Committee of the Soldiers and Sailors' National Union—Proposed Erection of a Wigwam—Preliminary Arrangements—Sub-committees Appointed.

A meeting of the Resident Committee of the Soldiers' and Sailors' National Association, of Washington, D. C., was held yesterday morning at the Union Headquarters, at City Hall, Pittsburgh. The Chairman, Major General Jas. S. Negley, presided, and Captain N. M. Smith officiated as Secretary.

General Negley read a communication from William A. Short, Secretary of the Committee on Convention of the Soldiers' and Sailors' National Association, announcing that letters had been sent to Major Generals John A. Logan, B. F. Butler, N. P. Banks, and others, asking their presence at the Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention to be held in this city on the 25th inst. The communication was referred to the County Executive Committee.

On motion of Col. Thos. M. Bayne, a committee of three, consisting of the following named gentlemen, were appointed to secure music for the Soldiers' Convention in this city: General A. L. Pearson, Major Samuel Kigore, and Capt. John G. MacConnell.

Gen. Pearson moved that a committee of five, of which Gen. Negley shall be chairman, be appointed on decorating the hall for the meeting of the Convention. Adopted. The appointment of the remainder of the committee was deferred.

Gen. Charles Barnes suggested that owing to the inadequacy of City Hall, and the prospect of a large number of delegates from every State in the Union being present at the Soldiers' and Sailors' National Convention in this city, that a larger building or wigwam be erected in Allegheny City for the holding of said Convention. He therefore moved that a committee of three be appointed to confer with the Allegheny County Union Republican Executive Committee in regard to the erection of a wigwam for that purpose. The motion was adopted, when the following committee was appointed: Col. Thos. M. Bayne, Gen. Charles Barnes and Gen. A. L. Pearson.

Under directions of the Chairman of the Soldiers and Sailors' National Association, of Washington, D. C., the Committee appointed the following Sub Committees for the various districts in Allegheny county, for the purpose of co-operating with the Committee, and to appoint delegates to the Soldiers' Convention, to be held in this city:

First Ward, Pittsburgh—Capt. William Doyle, United States Navy.

Second Ward, Pittsburgh—Capt. John C. Mattern, Chas. M. Gormley.

Third Ward, Pittsburgh—Col. W. B. Neeper, Washington Caldwell.

Fourth Ward, Pittsburgh—Col. Jos. Browne, Lieut. Hare.

Fifth Ward, Pittsburgh—Capt. Thos. Steel, Capt. Thos. S. Sloan, Wm. Achinson.

Sixth Ward, Pittsburgh—Capt. Foster Alward, Capt. Robert McCreedy, Wm. Shore, Harry Cuiry.

Seventh Ward, Pittsburgh—Trovillon B. May, Col. James Patchell, Capt. Wm. Mays, Sergt. Samuel Hill.

Eighth Ward, Pittsburgh—John Richardson, Capt. J. R. T. Noble, Chas. F. Good.

Ninth Ward, Pittsburgh—Capt. Samuel Schmidt.

Tenth Ward, Pittsburgh—Capt. E. A. Monteath, Capt. Caldwell.

First Ward, Allegheny—Capt. Gus. L. Braun, Lieut. James Wells, Ensign Wm. McLain.

Second Ward, Allegheny—Lieut. Wm. Moreland, Sergt. Stewart, Wm. Chaswell, J. H. Moreland.

Third Ward, Allegheny—Lieut. Will E. Stewart. James Boudin, Capt. James Creese, Col. Levi B. Duff, James Bradley.

Fourth Ward, Allegheny—First Precinct, Mr. Scandreth, Capt. William Crider, Capt. David Evans, Lieut. William Bowden. Second Precinct, Capt. Casper Gang, Col. L. L. Braun.

Fourth Ward, Allegheny—Col. L. W. Smith, Col. David W. Megraw, Capt. Alex. Carson, Sergt. James Hutchison.

Lawrenceville—First Ward, Capt. E. P. Johnson.

McKeesport—Capt. Wm. McIntosh, Col. Jas. McK. Snodgrass, C. C. Taylor.

Manchester—Lieut. Brierley, Capt. D. E. Adams, Joseph E. Brady, Jr., Capt. W. J. Kane.

Temperanceville—Gen. S. B. M. Young, Col. J. W. Ballentine, Colonel Patterson, Major William N. Erwins, Peter Tippens.

Mount Washington—Lieut. David Ferguson, Lieut. Albert Dilworth, Lieut. McIlwaine.

Sharpsburg—Col. John A. Danks.

Seville Township—John W. Bragden, August F. Cole.

Baldwin Township—Melchoir Verner, Hugh Pace, Capt. H. B. Hay.

Collins Township—Major J. W. Lawson, Lieut. Edward Negley, Capt. John G. Macconnell.

Chartiers Township—Capt. Geo. W. Perkins, William Beatty.

Crescent Township—Jacob Seifle.

Pitt Township—Colonel J. B. Morris, William Peters.

Penn Township—Christ. Stotler, C. C. Collins, Reserve Township—Captain Robert Falconer, Robinson Township—Captain R. B. Young.

Ross Township—Captain Samuel Forrester, G. W. Rodgers, Willis Preston, Wm. B. Reed.

Snowden Township—Captain James Holtz.

South Fayette Township—Captain Robert Boyer, John W. Nesbitt, W. H. Brown.

Upper St. Clair Township—Joseph Couch, Wm. J. Fife, Captain Shaeffer.

Fawn Township—Captain D. C. Boggs, Captain Gravatt.

Union Township—Major F. C. Negley, Lieut. Thos. Welsh, J. K. Neeld.

McClure Township—Captain Hugh S. Fleming, Richard Gray.

Harrison Township—W. W. Randolph, David Wendeley.

Hampton Township—John G. Brown.

Elizabeth Township—Colonel J. B. Copeland, Lieut. Allen W. Wall.

Findley Township—Wm. Barton.

Jefferson Township—Samuel Chamberlain.

Liberty Township—Captain W. Lorimer, Major Wm. B. Negley, Sergeant Alex. Murdoch.

Moon Township—James Duffy, Hugh Sandiford H. Ferree, R. J. Steadart, John Scott.

Plum Township—John Keys, Lieut. G. C. Patterson.

The members of the Committee are requested to make returns immediately of Sub Committees in the districts not returned, so order that the list may be completed.

On motion of General Pearson, it was resolved that the public generally be requested to display flags, banners, etc., from their residences and places of business on the occasion of the Soldiers' Convention, and to co-operate with the Committee in extending a hearty welcome to the Soldiers and Sailors during their visit to Pittsburgh.

The Committee then adjourned.

All honorably discharged soldiers and sailors who approve of the action of the forthcoming Soldiers' Convention, are requested to present their names to Captain Norman M. Smith, secretary of the Committee, or to Captain Samuel Kilgore, at the Headquarters of the Union parlor, at City Hall, Diamond, Pittsburgh. The following endorsement of the call is left at City Hall for signatures:

"We the undersigned honorably discharged soldiers and sailors of the United States, do hereby cordially approve of the assembling of the National Union Convention of soldiers and sailors at Pittsburgh, Pa., on the 25th day of September, 1866, to deliberate in a manner worthy of maintaining our national unity and the fundamental principles of the Union early."

Organization of a Geary Club in the Sixth Ward.

A meeting of the Union Republican voters of the Sixth Ward, Pittsburgh, was held on Thursday evening, at the School House, on Franklin street, for the purpose of organizing a Geary Club. The meeting was called to order by calling Jacob H. Walter, Esq., to the chair. The following gentlemen were then appointed on Permanent Organization: Dr. A. G. McLandless, Charles Jeremy, and Joseph A. Butler, Esq. After a brief absence, the Committee returned and announced the following gentlemen as permanent officers for the Club, who were unanimously elected: President, Robert H. Sellers. Vice Presidents, Dr. George McCook, Jacob H. Walter, John Redman, William Stewart, Colonel James Lindsey, George Cochran, W. F. Lange, J. P. Tanner, Robert Robb, John I. Ward, George Arthurs, Samuel Alexander, A. M. Brown, J. D. Kelly, Captain S. B. Cooper. Secretaries, Otis Sheppard, F. P. Case, E. Newman. Treasurer, Charles Jeremy. The meeting then adjourned until Thursday evening next. After the adjournment of the Club, the Executive Committee met and organized by electing William Doyle Chairman, to which the following gentlemen were added to the Committee, after which the meeting adjourned: James S. Watterson, Jacob Zeigler, Albert W. Master, William Riddle, William Shore, Thomas L. Redpoad, John McMullen, William Floyd, Elias Hurzsiker, David Chambers, Reuben Miller, Jr., I. Bender, and James Vandegrift.

ADMITTED TO BAIL.—John Loop, who shot Elias Sharpnack, at Mansfield, some weeks since, injuring him severely, had a hearing before Acting Mayor Morrow yesterday, when he was admitted to bail in the sum of one thousand dollars for his appearance at the next term of Court. Thomas Jefferson, a colored barber residing in Temperanceville, entered into the required security, and the prisoner was released.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Yesterday morning, in the United States District Court, sitting in Admiralty, Judge McCandless appointed John H. Bailey, Esq., Commissioner to make distribution of moneys arising from the sale of the steamer Emma Logan.

BROKE HIS ARM.—General S. B. M. Young, of Temperanceville, while riding to this city yesterday morning, was thrown from his horse and had his arm broken. Dr. Geo. L. McCook was sent for and reduced the fracture.

STOLE A CLOCK.—On Thursday evening, about seven o'clock, some person entered a law office on the corner of Grant and and Diamond streets and stole from the mantle a clock. There is no clue to the thief.

BASE BALL MATCH.—A match game of base ball will be played this afternoon, at two o'clock between the Lone Jacks of Allegheny City, and the Eureka Club of Pittsburgh, on the grounds of the latter, in the Ninth ward.

Public Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE.—The second matinee of the season will be given this afternoon, when the beautiful play, "Love's Sacrifice," will be performed. In the evening, Mr. Lawrence Barrett will make his first appearance this season, in the character of Richard III. Mr. Barrett was greeted last evening with a full house on his benefit, by a full and fashionable audience—such as his acknowledged talent entitled him to. The performance last night, was unusually entertaining, and reflected much credit not only on Mr. Barrett and the excellent stock company, but also on the very able director, C. D. Hess. Miss Lucile Western, the distinguished boy, Miss Lucile Western, the distinguished young actress, will make her first appearance on the Pittsburgh stage in eight years.

THEATRE.—The Pittsburgh Theater will reopen for the season this evening. The names of the members of the company are as follows: Misses Kate Estelle, Alice Colby, Grace Darling, Kate Cole, Annie Bacon, Miss Thornton, Mrs. J. Miller, Misses Jennie and Laura and Lizzie Hardy, and Messrs. A. Coggswell, Alex. Ashley, J. P. Sutton, G. Grey, G. Ryder, Bosworth, Stewart, J. N. Drew, Heybourne, J. Wells and Potter, Harry Thompson, Harry Overington; Leader of Orchestra, Mr. G. Burt.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—This beautiful house will also be opened for the theatrical season this evening, under the management of Miss D. Lee. Wm. M. Foster, at one time a very popular leading man at the Pittsburgh Theater, under the management of the veteran C. S. Porter, is to be stage manager of the Academy, and he is in every respect well qualified for the position. Mr. Foster is on the bill for to-night, on Monday night, the charming young actress, Miss Annette Ince, who arrived in the city yesterday, will commence an engagement.

TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES.—Notwithstanding the numerous attractions elsewhere in the amusement line, the indefatigable manager, Billy Trimble and Arch Trimble, continue to amuse nightly their popular establishment, the Varieties at their popular establishment, the Varieties. An unusually attractive bill is presented for the evening's performance.

SPECIAL CAUTION.—Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has become so popular that various parties have put out articles calling them Mrs. Winslow's. Please take notice that the Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is not connected with any other article.

THE CAMPAIGN.

Meeting of the County Executive Committee—Additional Vigilance Committees—Committee on Meetings and Speakers, Etc.

A meeting of the Union Republican Executive Committee, of Allegheny county, was held yesterday afternoon at the Headquarters, in City Hall, Pittsburgh. The Chairman, John W. Riddell, Esq., presided, and Col. Thos. M. Bayne officiated as Secretary.

Several bills were presented and ordered to be paid.

Communications were read from the Secretary of the Soldiers' and Sailors' National Association, which were ordered to be filed.

On motion of Gen. A. L. Pearson, the Committee on Meetings and Speakers were empowered to add to their number.

On motion of Joseph A. Butler, Esq., N. R. Reed, Esq., was added to the Committee on Documents and Printing.

On motion, the following named gentlemen were made members of the County Executive Committee: John Herron, Esq., Shaler township; Alex A. Patterson, Esq., Mifflin township; Jos. Wilson, Esq., Mifflin township; Gen. Charles Barnes, Allegheny city.

On motion of John A. Myler, Esq., the Committee on Meetings and Speakers were instructed to issue a call for a mass meeting of Republicans in Allegheny city, on Thursday evening next, and to secure speakers for the occasion.

On motion of Gen. A. L. Pearson, a Committee of three, consisting of E. B. Penniman, Jno. A. Myler and Joseph Dilworth, were appointed a Committee to attend the Soldiers' meeting at City Hall in the evening.

The following additional Vigilance or Sub-Committees were reported, and the gentlemen named elected members of the Sub-Committees in the districts named:

EAST BIRMINGHAM.—Henry Chess, John Hitzgies, Jacob Hoffman, Jacob Sammond, J. H. Leithead, James Beck, J. C. Schultz, Joseph Waldee, Robert D. Bryce, Milton Church, H. A. Lacocke, John F. Nicholas, James Moore, S. Thomas, John D. Phillips.

TEMPERANCEVILLE.—Dr. James Ferguson, Thomas Hershberger, A. L. Jones, Esq., Samuel Leech, Isaac Cline, John Thompson, N. Baliginie, Samuel Ground, Matthew Greer, Samuel Carnahan, John Bryant, Sr., John Garbett, Con. Conway, Columbus Patterson, Samuel Bryant.

HAMPTON TOWNSHIP.—A. L. Horton, W. P. Higgins, C. Osborn, J. Walters, H. Duncan, E. Morrow, W. McKee.

Wm. M. Hersh, Esq., moved that the regular days for the meeting of the Executive Committee be on Tuesday and Friday afternoons, at two o'clock. Adopted.

The Committee then adjourned.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON MEETINGS.

After the adjournment of the Executive Committee, the Committee on Meetings and Speakers assembled and organized by electing Captain John H. Seward, Chairman, and Captain E. A. Monteath, Secretary. The following are the gentlemen comprising the Committee: Capt. John H. Stewart, Alex. M. Watson, F. B. Penniman, C. D. Brigham, Wm. Bingham, Stephen H. Sawyer, Wm. M. Hersh, Dr. George L. McCook, Capt. E. Ward A. Monteath, Capt. Samuel Harper, John Heath, Ali Valjean, and committees in the county desiring hand-bills, posters, and notices of meetings printed, are requested to address or call upon the Chairman or Secretary.

The Reception of President Johnson and Suite.

Last evening a meeting of citizens was held at Masonic Hall, for the purpose of extending to President Johnson and suite an invitation to visit Pittsburgh on their return to Washington, and to make arrangements for their reception. The Hon. Robert McKnight was called to the chair, and the following gentlemen were elected Vice Presidents:

Colonel James B. Morgan, Colonel William Phillips, Hon. Walter H. Lowrie, Colonel R. Biddle Roberts, General George W. Cass, General James S. Negley, David Robinson, Esq., Thomas S. Hall, Esq., Samuel Watson, Esq., William H. Smith, Esq., Captain John Bimling, James Herdman, Esq., Francis Sellers, Esq., Colonel R. G. Childs, Andrew Humbert, Esq., Captain W. F. Irwin, C. W. Ricketson, Esq., General T. A. Rowley, Major W. McClandless, Colonel S. M. Wilcherson, Hon. Hon. James Barr, General S. B. M. Young, Major William Piper, Colonel Thomas M. Bayne, T. Bailey, Esq., Captain Joseph C. Knap, Samuel Morrow.

Secretaries, the reporters of the city Press.

Mr. McKnight stated the object of the meeting, and urged the citizens of the two cities to unite in the carrying out of its objects.

Mr. Robert Morrow then offered the following preamble and resolutions:

WHEREAS, The Chief Magistrate of the United States, accompanied by Secretary Seward, Secretary Welles, General Grant, Admiral Farragut, and other distinguished gentlemen, have honored a visit to Chicago to lay the corner stone of a monument to the memory of the late lamented Stephen A. Douglas, and is expected shortly to return to Washington, therefore,

Resolved, That the opportunity of his hereby extended by the people of Allegheny county, without distinction of party to the President and distinguished gentlemen composing his suite, and to accept the hospitalities of our citizens.

Resolved, That the chairman of this meeting appoint a Committee of Invitation of nine persons to communicate our wishes to the President and those who compose his party, that the invitation is accepted, to ascertain when they may be expected to arrive.

Resolved, That on the acceptance of this invitation, the chairman of this meeting appoint a Committee of Arrangements of not less than thirteen persons to provide for the suitable reception of the parties invited.

The resolutions were adopted unanimously, and the following committee appointed in accordance with the second of the series, viz: Hon. H. Nelson McCandless, Chairman, General T. M. Howe, James I. Kuhn, Esq., Hon. Thos. Mellon, Gen. George W. Cass, George W. Gilmore, Esq., N. P. Sawyer, Esq., John H. Shoenberger, Esq., Hon. James F. Barr, Hon. Robert McKnight.

Hon. Walter H. Lowry was then introduced and delivered a brief speech in favor of President Johnson's policy.

General Sweitzer moved that the meeting adjourn.

R. H. Kerr moved that three cheers be given for Andrew Johnson.

The Chairman put the question on the adjournment and decided it lost.

John McClaren, at the extreme end of the hall, manifested a desire to address a speech to the party distinctions. After occupying several minutes in vain attempts to get a hearing, cheers be given for Johnson, Grant, Farragut and the Union, which were heartily responded to. The meeting was then adjourned.

Captain Batchelor Cased.

Captain C. W. Batchelor, on the closing of the Custom House, yesterday at 4 p. m., was somewhat surprised by a sudden uprising of the employees of the Custom House, viz.: Captain James McGill, Captain George C. McLean, and Captain James M. Vandegrift, Samuel W. Vandegrift, Addison M. Clements, John C. Vandegrift, and Henry Champ, suddenly confronting him with a command to "hail." On obeying the command, Capt. James McGill approached him and said:

CAPTAIN BATCHELOR:—In behalf of the employees of the Custom House, allow me to present this case as a small token of our esteem.

We the undersigned honorably discharged soldiers and sailors of the United States, do hereby cordially approve of the assembling of the National Union Convention of soldiers and sailors at Pittsburgh, Pa., on the 25th day of September, 1866, to deliberate in a manner worthy of maintaining our national unity and the fundamental principles of the Union early."

Organization of a Geary Club in the Sixth Ward.

A meeting of the Union Republican voters of the Sixth Ward, Pittsburgh, was held on Thursday evening, at the School House, on Franklin street, for the purpose of organizing a Geary Club. The meeting was called to order by calling Jacob H. Walter, Esq., to the chair. The following gentlemen were then appointed on Permanent Organization: Dr. A. G. McLandless, Charles Jeremy, and Joseph A. Butler, Esq. After a brief absence, the Committee returned and announced the following gentlemen as permanent officers for the Club, who were unanimously elected: President, Robert H. Sellers. Vice Presidents, Dr. George McCook, Jacob H. Walter, John Redman, William Stewart, Colonel James Lindsey, George Cochran, W. F. Lange, J. P. Tanner, Robert Robb, John I. Ward, George Arthurs, Samuel Alexander, A. M. Brown, J. D. Kelly, Captain S. B. Cooper. Secretaries, Otis Sheppard, F. P. Case, E. Newman. Treasurer, Charles Jeremy. The meeting then adjourned until Thursday evening next. After the adjournment of the Club, the Executive Committee met and organized by electing William Doyle Chairman, to which the following gentlemen were added to the Committee, after which the meeting adjourned: James S. Watterson, Jacob Zeigler, Albert W. Master, William Riddle, William Shore, Thomas L. Redpoad, John McMullen, William Floyd, Elias Hurzsiker, David Chambers, Reuben Miller, Jr., I. Bender, and James Vandegrift.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,
(Successors to S. Jones & Co.)
Corner of Fourth and Wood Streets,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
FOREIGN EXCHANGE,
GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS.
COLLECTIONS made on all accessible points, Unite States and Canadas.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS.
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au17-eod 57 MARKET STREET.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

FRIDAY, August 31st—P. M.

The morning quotations from New York are: Gold, 117⅝; eighty-ones, 112⅜; Five-twenties, 102; Ten-forties, 102½; Seven-thirties, 106⅛; Michigan Southern, 84; Cleveland and Pittsburgh 86; Fort Wayne, 104½; Erie, 73; Chicago and Rock Island, 109½; Chicago and Northwestern, 80; do, preferred, 68; Bennehoff, (oil), 7½; United states, 7½; Pithole, 11½; Gregory, (gold), 19; Reliance, (oil), 6.

Governments appeared on the decline, probably because it is ascertained that the supply is unlimited, the government being supposed to be furnishing all the market will take. Gold, according to later dispatches, is weaker and shows slightly lower quotations. Bennehoff, (oil), is advancing, and may possibly reach a figure nearer its intrinsic value than the present market price.

—The local money market is working easier, and appears well supplied with loanable funds There is a brisk business in selling governments, many holders having concluded that now is the favorable time to unload at a profit, which swells the supply of money at our various discount places, and there is a demand for business paper at low rates. Mortgages are scarce and readily taken at from 8 to 10 per cent.

—Stocks to-day were in request. Columbia is wanted at 17. The cheap railway shares are in demand at, about former quotations. Indeed, if money becomes as plenty as predicted, it will stimulate all our local securities, and we may reasonably look for heavy transactions in the leading names on the local list.

—A letter from Memphis gives the following statement as to the resources of the Tennessee banks: We have in Memphis four National banks, and one old bank under State authority, one savings' association, and several private banks or insurance companies, whose charters confer banking privileges. The aggregate capital employed in banking in this city approximates $1,500,000, a sum entirely inadequate to the wants of the city, with its rapidly increasing business and population. Before the war Memphis stood third on the list in point of importance in the cotton trade, she then enjoyed the banking facilities afforded by the State Bank of Tennessee, the Union, the Planters', the Bank of West Tennessee, the Bank of Memphis, the Southern and the Commercial Bank, as home institutions; also using largely of the issues of the banks of Louisiana, Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina and Kentucky. Now that the capital employed in these banks has become uncurrent, or withdrawn from circulation, United States Treasury and National Bank Notes have taken their place, affording to the people a safe and entirely trustworthy currency, one that may be as confidently relied upon as the stability of our Government itself. The policy of the Government in providing for the establishment of National Banks, is mainly to secure to the people legitimate banking facilities in the centers of trade and commerce, throughout the country, and incidentally to popularize Government securities with the great masses. The four banks existing here do not afford us the necessary facilities required at this point. Our private bankers are doing a safe and profitable business, all of which speaks well for our growing city and the institutions referred to, which are in the hands of men of experience and well established integrity. It is not deemed necessary to call a convention in this city of Memphis as one of the most important commercial and agricultural points in this country, as this fact is universally admitted. Its geographical position, mildness and health of climate, general productiveness of the country, its extensive water communications and first class railroad facilities, are only among the advantages that may be alluded to, insuring to Memphis in the near future, a population and commercial importance second to no city in the great valleys of the Ohio and Mississippi.

—The Boston *Advertiser*, of Thursday, says: Franklin to-day rises head and shoulders above its brethren, opening at 109 and selling up to 125, closing at 125 bid, seller 90, for any part of 1,000 shares. This makes a rise of $80 in less than five weeks, and the end is not yet. The course of this stock is producing an electrifying effect upon the minds of all speculatively inclined, and in that regard is perhaps doing justice to the fame of the philosopher after whom he is named, who was fortunate enough to discover electricity by "flying a kite." We believe that the limit to the further advance of the stock has not yet been assigned. Hancock is still playing at such devious paths, but its eccentric course is generally considered to be in obedience to the will of the prime movers. It opened to-day at 30, and closed at 32 bid, 33 asked. Huron was strong and advanced, opening at 65, and closing at 68, buyer 69. Pana was also strong, opening at 47, and closing at 51 regular, and 51 buyer 60. Copper Falls sold at 68, buyer 70, a decline of 1. Quincy was weaker, opening at 100, and closing at the open board at 91, seller 95. In Bay State the recent rise was hardly solidified, but the vote is not important.

—Superior was in brisk demand to-day, selling up to 47½, buyer 60, and closing strong at the first board at 47½ bid regular or sellers 60 for large lots, an advance of 2. At the Open Board there was a further rise to 48, sales 500 at 48, and 48½ bid. The mine is now looking well. Under date of the 17th, the agent writes that "Superior appears very promising, and is looking well at two points in the 20 fathom level and in the drift going east. It is the opinion of the mining captain that the Superior will be a paying mine within 12 months, and I am inclined to indorse it." Rockland was also in good request, opening at 30, an advance of 1, and selling up to 40, an improvement of 10. Minnesota was better, advancing 2½. Native also continues to improve, opening at an advance of 1, and selling up to 2½ regular and 2½ buyer 60, closing firm. Pana was very active, opening at 47, and selling up to 51, an advance of 4, and more enjoyed by recent purchasers than by those who sold out at 25 cents per share. Pethenick is steady, selling at 98@5.

—Hanover improved in activity and strength, selling up to 35, an advance of 2. Humboldt was also better, selling up to 7@8.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL,
SATURDAY, September 1, 1866.

Business was without any special movement, either as regards prices or demand, the supply of produce on hand being ample for all purposes, whilst the receipts more than keep pace with the wants of the market. Dealers generally don't seem to have much confidence in the present rates of produce, and are not disposed to purchase. Navigation remains suspended, if we except the Wheeling packets, which manage to make port regularly. The Brownsville packets are also making regular trips. They appear to be transacting a large business in freight and passengers. Flour—The market was steady with a fair demand, the receipts being ample for the supply and being ample. The railroad receipts since our last were 1,200 barrels. This exceeds the sales materially. The demand for export has somewhat improved. The market contains an ample supply of the various articles that come under this head. The sales, however, were confined to lots to meet the local demand, the shipping trade having come to a standstill. Bacon—Was in fair demand. The daily transactions were large for our market. The present stock is rapidly disappearing. Counter lots of meat appear to have fallen into the hands of parties with plenty of sellers but few buyers. Butter—The market has undergone no change. The supply keeps pace with the demand. Seeds are attracting more attention of late, the receipts having been in fair demand with a good manufacturing demand. Below will be found the sales that came under our notice:

FLOUR—The demand is moderate, prices have an upward tendency; sales 4 tons Middlings, to arrive taken from track at $1 75 per cwt. Other descriptions are unquotably lowered for.

HAY—Was in good demand; sales 19 tons baled on private terms at $ 29@24. 12 bushels at the rate of $25@26.

BACON—The market remains firm, with a good demand; the advance of last week has been maintained and was disposed of at the following prices: Shoulders, 16c; sides, 18c; hams, 22c; plain Hams, 23c; sugar cured plain canvassed, 24c; large S. C. canvassed 25c; jowls, 14c.

BEANS—In sheets, 200@2 pc; barrels, 2 25@c; kegs, 2 30@c.

MESS PORK—The sales made were in a retail way at $30 per bbl.

LARD OIL—The market was not very active. We note regular sales No. 1 at $1 20; No. 2 at $1 10.

BUTTER—The market is without change for new dairy sales either as rebates to prices or demand. The receipts are moderate. We note sales in plain Hams, two 2.6 bbls were received by rail. The sales were in retail parcels. We note sales in a wide range of prices. We note sales 600 lbs of seed, wheat at $2 00 bushel. The sales were in retail parcels. We note sales 2,000 lbs in lots at $1 40@1 50 bushel.

BUTTER—The demand is moderate, ranging from 24@30c. Receipts were considerable. The market is without change.

CHEESE—The market continues a very active one. Hold-ers ask 20c. Sales were made at 19c. Western Reserve—Sales 20 lbs at 18@19c. Hamburg—Sales 10 lbs at 18@19c. Limburger—Sales 5 lbs at 18@19c.

SALT—We continue to notice a fair market with a good demand. Prices rather firm at $2 80@3 00 per barrel.

FEATHERS—The market is without change. We note sales of 100 lbs at 60c.

RAGS—The market has undergone no material change. We note sales 500 lbs at 3c. Bagging—The market remains steady at 17c, and closing at 18 regular, and 18, buyer 30. Copper Falls sold at 68, buyer 70, a decline of 1. Quincy was weaker, opening at 100, and closing at the open board at 91, seller 95. In Bay State the recent rise was hardly solidified, but the vote is not important.

Superior was in brisk demand to-day, selling up to 47½, buyer 60, and closing strong at the first board at 47½ bid regular or sellers 60 for large lots, an advance of 2. At the Open Board there was a further rise to 48, sales 500 at 48, and 48½ bid. The mine is now looking well. Under date of the 17th, the agent writes that "Superior appears very promising, and is looking well at two points in the 20 fathom level and in the drift going east. It is the opinion of the mining captain that the Superior will be a paying mine within 12 months, and I am inclined to indorse it." Rockland was also in good request, opening at 30, an advance of 1, and selling up to 40, an improvement of 10. Minnesota was better, advancing 2½. Native also continues to improve, opening at an advance of 1, and selling up to 2½ regular and 2½ buyer 60, closing firm. Pana was very active, opening at 47, and selling up to 51, an advance of 4, and more enjoyed by recent purchasers than by those who sold out at 25 cents per share. Pethenick is steady, selling at 98@5.

—Hanover improved in activity and strength, selling up to 35, an advance of 2. Humboldt was also better, selling up to 7@8.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL,
SATURDAY, September 1, 1866.

Business in the oil way has exhibited no improvement since our last issue. The extreme dullness in the Eastern markets has prevented operations here, as our dealers are governed by the movements a-foot in the East. The report is current that many dealers who have purchased for future delivery are endeavoring to sell their contracts, made sometime since. The crude market remains in a quiet state. The nominal rates are 17@22c in bulk and packages returned. The receipts of Smith's Ferry oil yesterday reached 412 bbls. The receipts from Oil city continue very light. The present stock of crude has been reduced to a limited amount. Late in the day the crude market broke down for future delivery, as the sales we furnish below will exhibit, viz: 1,000 bbls bulk, first rate, 16½c; 400 bbls do, same conditions, 16¾c. The following sales were made on the spot: 200 bbls bulk, 17c; 67 do, 17¼c; 170 do, 16¾c.

REFINED—Not much inquiry; the only sales that came under our notice were—500 barrels bonded, Philadelphia delivery, September, seller's option, 49c.

LUBRICATING OILS—We note the following sales, made by Bullion, Kelsey & Co. during August: 107 barrels sperm lubricator A, $1 30; 57 barrels petroleum C, 89c; 51 barrels do D, at 55c; 135 barrels do E, at $1 35 per gallon.

Oil Receipts per Allegheny River and Railroad.

J. Wilkins	226	Fisher
Hiwell, Burke & Co.	161	Burke & Co.
Barbour & Co.	51	Linton, S.
Dymark, S.	85	Bullion & Co.
Total		

Oil Receipts per Allegheny Valley R. R.

GOING EAST.

Lockhart & Frew, 672 bbls refined, Philad'a.
Clark & Gunmer, 351 bbls refined, Philad'a.
Nat. Refining & Storing Co., 500 bbls refined, Phila.
Dilworth Bro's, 200 bbls refined, Phila.
T. Wessen-ieger, 100 bbls refined, Philad'a.
Forsyth Bro's & Co., 225 bbls refined, Phila.
James Money, Jr., 150 bbls refined, Philad'a.
Mackeown & Bro., 50 barrels refined Phila.
Anderson, Gill & Co., 50 bbls refined, Phila.
S. S. McMahon, 114 bbls refined, Phila.
A. B. Caldwell, 100 bbls refined, Phila.
Pacific Oil Company, 56 bbls refined, Phila.
Wightman & Amerson, 108 bbls refined, Phila.

Pittsburgh Pig Iron and Bloom Market—Weekly Review.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
Saturday, September 1, 1866.

Crude Irons continue firm and buoyant. Sales of the week aggregate a fair amount of business. Favorable brands of standard forge, as also desirable grades of foundry irons, continue scarce, and sales of those kinds have been restricted from want of stock. There is considerable stock yet in first hands, but much of it is of too low grade to attract attention of buyers. We are quoted the following sales:

PITTSBURGH COAL SMELTED.

300 tons	No. 3 Forge	84@4 mos.
200 "	No. 1 Foundry	90@4 "
100 "	No. 2 "	84@4 "
100 "	Neutral Forge	78@4 "
50 "	do	80—cash.
50 "	White Forge	82—cash.
100 "	No. 2 Foundry	90@4 mos.
200 "	Cornwall Gray Forge	86— "
100 "	Intermediate	90@4 "
400 "	No. 1 Josephine Foundry	92— "
50 "	do	92@4 "
100 "	Forge	85— "
100 "	No. 1 Neutral Forge	88— "
50 "	do	88— "
50 "	No. 2 "	85@3 mos.
25 "	do	85— "
25 "	No. 1 Foundry	88@4 "

BITUMINOUS COAL SMELTED FROM LAKE SUPERIOR ORE.

50 tons	Juniata Forge	85@4 mos
200 tons	Irondale Missouri to arrive	90@4 mos
100 "	Juniata Foundry	90@4 mos
50 tons	Hanging Rock Foundry	90@4 mos
45 tons	Hanging Rock Foundry	90@4 mos

BLOOMS.

For Blooms there is not much demand; the market remains steady at last week's quotations. We are quoted sales

Pittsburgh Wool Market.

(Pittsburgh Commercial's report.)

SEPTEMBER 1st.—The dullness in the Wool Market still continues, with, for the present, no prospect for an early resumption of trade. Although there is a considerable quantity of wool in the Western part of the State, yet growers are not disposed to sell, preferring to hold over and run the risk for higher prices. Between the Growers and Buyers there is a wide difference, for at present prices there is hardly any disposition manifested by manufacturers to purchase, as growers are in no condition to accept small lot changes hands, at nominal prices, ranging from 49 to 60 cents, according to quality.

In Philadelphia there is little improvement in the number of sales but without change in prices from former quotations. We note sales of 140,000 lbs in lots, at prices ranging from staple for extra, staple for fine, clothing, delaine and medium, blanket for coarse, and for good tub washed, and staple 75 for No. 1 western pulled, as to quality.

In Boston, there appears a better feeling under a fair demand, and the disappointment in the new tariff schedule. Combing Fleece is in much request, and sold readily from 62½ to 70 cents in lb, as to quality. The sales for the past week of domestic, foot up 475,000 lbs, at 62½ to 70 for low to good medium Fleece, and 60 to 70 for fine to XX.

In New York the market remains dull at nominal prices, as the uncertainty as to the new tariff seems to paralyze the same dullness and inactivity which prevail in the Pittsburgh market.

PITTSBURGH DRUG MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL,
SATURDAY, September 1, 1866.

Since our last weekly review of the market, we note a decided advance in Canada Balsam and Salacine, both of which articles are temporarily scarce. We quote:

Balsam, Canada ..... $1 75@2 00 gall.
Salacine ..... 2 00 to 2 25 @ oz.

Linseed Oil is in limited supply, and is held firm at the quotations of last week. The only other changes to note are: Opium, Turkey, $11 50 to 11 75 @ lb; Potass, Prussiate yellow, 32 to 34c @ lb, and Whiting, 4½ to 5c @ lb.

Pittsburgh Cordage Market.

(Pittsburgh Commercial's Report.

Sept. 1.—The market contains a fair supply with good trade demand. We quote Manilla, 23c; Manilla, assorted sizes, 22c; Sawyer hemp, 20c; Navy hemp, 19c; tarred hemp, 22½; Manillas, drawn, tarred thread, 24c; Manilla, drawn, tarred, 24c; Manilla, untarred thread, 26c; Hounsville, Manilla, 4c., 28c; spun yarn, 24c; A. A. manilla, 26c; Sisal, 20c; Jute, 15c; Tarred cable and lay cords, 4c. to 24c; best coils, Manilla, 25 to 26c; best coils, hemp, 23 to 24c; Navy hemp, 18 to 19c; Tarred, 15 to 16c.

Pittsburgh Copper Market.

(Pittsburgh Commercial's Report

Sept. 1.—The market is very dull, the supply being largely in excess of the demand. We note small sales at prices ranging from 31 to 32c.

The market has undergone no change. We note no further sales of Ingot Copper.

Spelter—The market has undergone no material change. We note sales of 100 lbs at 9½c. Sheet Zinc—The market remains steady at 12c, and closing at 12½ regular, and 13, buyer 30. Copper Falls sold at 68, buyer 70, a decline of 1. Quincy was weaker, opening at 100, and closing at the open board at 91, seller 95. In Bay State the